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## Fall Planting

HE question is often asked, When is the better time to plant, fall or spring? The answer depends upon what is to be planted and when the question is asked. If it is asked in the summer or fall, then fall is undoubtedly the better time to plant all trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants of unquestioned hardiness, and then the fall is a time of comparative leisure in gardening operations and the weather is more favorable and the soil is usually in better condition and pleasanter to work in than it is in our springs, wet and cold as they are nine years out of ten. It must be remembered, however, if the best results are wanted with hardy herbaceous plants, they should be planted early enough in the fall for them to become established before freezing weather sets in, otherwise they are apt to be thrown out of the ground by frost in winter-time. This can be prevented by a mulching of stable manure, and the mulching is a benefit in any event. As far as possible, we would advise the planting of hardy plants in September or early in October, but of course many of them are not in condition to transplant until the fifteenth of October. Hardy Roses, Peonies, Iris, and many other hardy plants give best results when planted in the fall. Trees and shrubs may be planted from the fifteenth of October until the ground freezes. Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas and many other things should be planted in the spring, so as to have a season's growth before having to endure a winter's severity; but when anything is ordered that should nct be planted until spring, we do not ship until then.

TELEPHONES
2704 Court (City Office)
No. 15-J Springdale
(Nurseries and Experimental Grounds)

## ELLIOTT NURSERY

J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

## NURSERYMEN

Horticultural Buyers' Agents
magee building, 336 fourth ave. PITTSBURG, PA.


KEIZERKROON TULIPS
The largest and showiest of the early-flowering Tulips. (See page 4)


Narcissus, Golden Spur (see page 7 )

## DUTCH BULBS

As a rule, we import bulbs to order only, but many of our customers neglect to send us their orders in time, and we are obliged to buy the stock in this country to fill these late orders, charge higher prices and deliver inferior stock. We have imported a few varieties of the very choicest and most desirable plants and bulbs in excess of our orders and offer them at the same prices as if imported to order. These fine things are described in this Catalogue, but the prices quoted will be gocd only until the stock we have imported is exhausted. We can not buy these bulbs in America and sell them at such low prices. Much of the stock described was personally selected this summer in Europe. We shall be pleased to quote prices on all varieties of Dutch Bulbs not offered in this list. These will not be of our own importation, but will be purchased from American dealers.

## Narcissus, Bicolor Empress

## (THE QUEEN OF DAFFODILS)

Very large flowers of pure white, with rich yellow trumpet; strik ingly beautiful; fine for out-of-doors or for forcing. This is the finest of all Daffodils and one of the most beautiful hardy flowers grown. It should be planted where it can remain permanently. It will increase in size and beauty year after year. It really gives me great pleasure to offer this grand Dafiodil at the following low prices, and it can now be planted by the hundreds and thousands, as it deserves to be. A few years ago it was selling in Holland at $\$ 40$ per 100, when I thought it one of the most beautiful hardy flowers in cul-tivation-an opinion I still hold, after growing it in my garden ever since. It is an acquaintance that improves with age. The bulbs we offer are from one of the most famous growers in Holland, who has made a specialty of this Daffodil since its introduction. 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per $100, \$ 23$ per 1,000 .

## Narcissus, Emperor

This is the largest and finest deep yellow trumpet-flowered Daf fodil in cultivation, and is really superb, both in foliage and flower A few years ago it was selling at $\$ 25$ per 100 , but a contract made in Holland this year enables us to offer enormous bulbs, which often bring four and five splendid flowers each, at the following prices: 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.75$ per $100, \$ 24$ per 1,000 .

## A Great Tulip, Gesneriana (Hortensis)

The tallest, largest-flowered and showiest of all Tulips for bedding out in masses. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Flowers of enormous size, on strong, graceful stems, and the most durable of all Tulips, as it holds its beautiful color and keeps perfect for a long time, flowering in May. Color rich crimson-scarlet with glittering blue-black center. There is no Tulip, no matter how high-priced, that will give as much satisfaction. There are many Tulips sent out under this name that are not the true variety. I have secured the best stock in Holland, and I guarantee that every bulb I send is the true major variety. One of the good qualities of this Tulip is that it can be used for permanent planting and will improve year after year. 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.65$ per $100, \$ 14$ per 1,000 .

## Late Tulip, Blushing Bride

This is one of the largest, showiest and most beautiful Tulips in cultivation, blooming in May at the same time as Gesneriana. Beautiful rose-pink, slightly shaded white; fine form and extra-large flower. 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.40$ per 100 .

## Late Tulip, Bouton d'Or

Deep rich yellow flowers on tall stems. The best late yellow Tulip in cultivation and fine for cutting. 20 c . per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100 .


Bed of Single Hyacinths

## HYACINTHS $\begin{gathered}\text { Mixed Hyacinths Should Never be Used } \\ \text { for House or Greenhouse Culture }\end{gathered}$

Ready about September 15 to 20 . The prices quoted include packing, and bulbs will be shipped by express or freight, from Pittsburg, charges to be paid by customer. The prices of Hyacinths have advanced sharply in Holland this season, and retail prices will be much higher this fall. Comparatively, our prices are lower than ever.

## SINGLE MIXED HYACINTHS

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red and Dark Red | \$0 06 | \$0 50 | \$3 50 |
| Pink | 06 | 50 | 350 |
| Blush-White | 06 | 50 | 350 |
| Pure White | 06 | 60 | 400 |
| Dark Blue and Purple | 06 | 50 | 350 |
| Light Blue | 06 | 50 | 350 |
| Yellow | 06 | 50 | 350 |
| All Colors, Mixed | 05 | 45 | 325 |
| Double, All Colors | 06 | 55 | 375 |

## SINGLE NAMED HYACINTHS

The following Hyacinths are a selection of the best varieties, for house culture. Bulbs of best quality and size.

Baron van Thuyll. Very fine; pink; extra large spike. . \begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
\hline

 11 

11 \& $\$ 1$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Blue. Large truss; dark blue
Baroness van Thuyll. Early; pure white.
$\begin{array}{lll}11 & 1 & 10 \\ 13 & 1 & 45\end{array}$
Charles Dickens. The best pink; extra-large spike.
Cardinal Wiseman. Soft rose, carmine stripe; large truss
$12 \quad 1 \quad 25$

Gigantea. Blush; splendid truss
Each
Ida. Citron-yellow; fine spike; the finest yellow Hyacinth in cultivation.
King of the Blues. Splendid; finest dark blue
La Grandesse. Purest white; extra fine.................... 1414160
La Peyrouse. Clear light blue ..........................................
Leviathan. Beautiful blush-pink; large bells and sikes
Leviathan. Beautiful blush-pink; large beil
09

Lord Derby. Light blue; one of the finest
12
Lord Macaulay. Very fine; bright red; extra large spike;
one of the best
Paix de l'Europe. Very fine; snowy white; long truss.
Queen of the Blues. Light blue; silvery appearance..
13

## ROMAN HYACINTHS

| White. | Selected; 12-15. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Extra selected; 13-15 |
| Pink |  |

Doz. 100


## TULIPS

## MIXED TULIPS

Fine Mixed Single. Quality equals that generally sold. $80 \quad 75 \quad 80000$ Extra-Fine Mixed Single. Extra selected.

Double.
95850
Extra-Fine Mixed Darwin Tulips. Late-flowering; very lovely
doz., 25 cts. $150 \quad 1100$

## SINGLE NAMED EARLY TULIPS

The letters $A, B$ and $C$ indicate the proportional earliness of the varieties if planted outdoors. A and B may be used together for bedding purpose, but those marked $C$ are later. The numbers preceding name show the height of growth in inches. Those marked
F after the name are best for forcing in the house or greenhouse.

The following are the very best varieties of Single Tulips in cultivation, and all will be found extremely effective for bedding.

|  |  | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A 8 | Canary Bird. Fine, clear yellow. F... \$0 20 | \$1 25 | \$11 5 |
| B 8 | Chrysolora. Large; golden yellow; best yellow for outdoors. | 15 | 900 |
| B 6 | Cottage Maid. White, edged with rose; extra fine; lovely; splendid for bedding. F 20 | 125 |  |
| C 8 | Couleur Cardinal. Fine red............ 30 | 200 | 1800 |
| B 8 | Joost van Vondel. Large, cherry-red and white; splendid. F. | 85 | 16 |
| B 9 | Keizerkroon. Red and gold; large and showy; a grand Tulip. F | 165 | 1400 |
| B 9 | La Reine (Queen Victoria). Rosy white F 20 | 130 | 1050 |
| A 8 | Pottebakker. Pure white; best white. F.. 18 | 125 |  |


|  | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A 8 | Rembrandt. Scarlet; fine. . . . . . . . . . . \$0 45 | \$3 00 | \$24 50 |
| B 8 | Rosa Mundi. Rose and white. F . . . . . 20 | 125 | 1000 |
| B 5 | Rose Grisdelin. Beautiful pink; a splendid sort. F. | 125 | 1050 |
| B 8 | Standard Silver. Crimson and white F.. 30 | 190 | 1650 |
| B 8 | Yellow Prince. Golden yellow; sweetscented. | 125 | 1050 |

## PARROT TULIPS

Parrot Tulips sometimes do not bloom satisfactorily, owing to improper planting. They like a light, sandy soil, shallow planting and a sunny location.

Parrot Tulips do not receive the attention they deserve. They belong to the late- or May-flowering Tulips, and have immense attractive flowers of singular and picturesque form, and brilliant and varied colors. The petals are curiously fringed or cut, and the form of the flower, especially before it opens, resembles the neck of the parrot. They form extravagantly showy flower-beds, are of endless variety of form and color, and should be grown in every flower-garden in quantities. The Parrot Tulips we import are from the most
famous grower of these in Holland, and very superior to those usually sent out. Doz. 100
Fine Mixed. ........................................ $1,000, \$ 9 \ldots$. $\$ 0$ 20 $\$ 120$
Perfecta. Yellow and scarlet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 150
Cramoisie Brilliant. Scarlet; finest of all ............... 25 1 50
Lutea majoz. Yellow; very fine
$25 \quad 150$

## DOUBLE NAMED TULIPS

The varieties of Double Tulins described below are the most showy bedding Tulips that can be planted, and continue for an unusually long time in perfection.

Doz. $100 \quad 1,000$
A 8 Imperator Rubrorum. Extra large; brilliant scarlet; fine for forring, and one of the grandest for bedding
B 7 Rex Rubrorum. Similar to above, but later bright scarlet; splendid bedding sorts; lasts a long time in perfection.........
$50 \quad 200$
1650
B 6 La Candeur. Pure white; a splendid bedding kind. Used with Rex Rubrorum to form bedding designs, it makes a fine effect
$150 \quad 1300$
B 6 Murillo. Light pink; very early; splendid for bedding and forcing.

1251200


Crocuses Naturalized

## CROCUSES IN THE GRASS

There is no reason why everybody, even if only possessor of the smallest strip of grass, should not have it filled with Crocuses. The cost is but a trifle, and once planted they are no further trouble, and bloom beautifully year after year, and do not interfere with the mowing or care of the lawn in the least; but it should not be mown for two weeks after flowering of Crocus, and it does not need mowing earlier than this. They should be planted in the fall, and set from 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the ground. They can be planted with a narrow trowel or a stiff-bladed knife. When a large quantity is to be planted, a very convenient implement can be made in the following manner: Take a piece of $1 \frac{1}{4}$-inch brass or iron pipe 15 inches long; grind one end of it quite sharp. By pushing this pipe into the ground the proper distance, it will cut out a core or sod and leave a hole to receive the Crocus bulb. By having a rod to fit the inside of the pipe, the core of sod can be forced back on top of the bulb and leave no trace of the work.

The Crocus is one of the first flowers to bloom in the spring, and it is no unusual sight to see the ground covered with snow and the Crocus in bloom at the same time. They are entirely hardy, do not deteriorate, and may be left undisturbed for years. It is a good plan to plant Tulip and Hyacinth beds full of them, as they bloom and are out of the way before other bulbs flower.

| SELECT NAMED CROCUS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baron von Brunow. Dark blue | \$0 ${ }^{100} 80$ | 1,000 $\$ 750$ | Mont Blanc. White; best | ${ }_{80}^{100} 80$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 87 \quad 50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Lilas. Lilac; very early and fine | 80 | 750 | Large Yellow. Mammoth bulbs | 95 | 850 |
| Madam Mina. Light blue, striped; very early; extra |  |  | Sir John Franklin. Large; dark pur | 80 | 700 |
|  | 80 | 750 | Sir Walter Scott. Finest striped. | 80 | 750 |


|  | Doz |  |  | ,00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| white, resembling a gardenia; sweet-scented Must be planted in dry, well-drained soil or it will not bloom. |  |  | 90 | 88 |
| Barri conspicuus. Broad primrose petals and elegantly expanded crown, heavily stained orangescarlet; extra fine |  |  |  |  |
| Incomparabilis Cynosure. Large, sulphur-white petals; cup also sulphur-white, stained with orange-scarlet; very fine. |  |  |  |  |
| Incomparabilis alba Stella. Large white perianth, with yellow cup. A most charming and lovely variety, either for outdoor or forcing |  |  |  |  |
| Incomparabilis, Sir Watkin (The Welsh Giant Daffodil). Very large petals of a rich sulphuryellow; large yellow cup, tinged with orange; immense flowers, sometimes $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches across. |  |  |  |  |
| onquils, Double. Sweet-scent | 30 |  |  |  |
| nquils, Single. Sweet-scente |  |  |  |  |

Jonquils (Campernelles). Yellow, sweet-scented. $\$ 0 \begin{array}{cccc}\text { Doz. } & 20 & \$ 0 & 100 \\ \$ 0 & 90 & \$ 7 & 1,000\end{array}$
Jonquils (Campernelles) rugulosus. Large golden yellow, larger and finer than the old Campernelles.
Paper-White. Fine for forcing; can be had in bloom early in December. Bulbs will be ready in August
$20 \quad 100$
900
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & 1 & 25 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
Paper-White. New. Large-flowered.
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye). The well known Poet's Narcissus. To insure blooming must be planted in a dry and thoroughly drained soil...
Poeticus ornatus. Improved Poeticus. Can be forced earlier and blooms earlier outdoors.
Princeps (Giant Irish Daffodil). Primrose perianth, with yellow trumpet; extra fine.........
Van Sion (Double Yellow Daffodil). One of the best forcing sorts; extra large, fine bulbs, and are not mixed with the inferior greenish flowered variety usually sold


Narcissus Bicolor, Empress, naturalized in the grass (see page 3) From "The Garden"


#### Abstract

This may be considered rather a high-priced Daffodil for planting in the grass, but the effect produced is so lovely, and it is so hardy and vigorous and increases so rapidly, that nothing can be planted that will be more satisfactory, and, as we control the best stock of it in Holland, we can make a specially low price. If planted in orchards, meadows or any place where the grass is not mown by a lawn-mower, these Daffodils will increase in quantity and beauty year after year. Where they are planted, the grass must not be mown before the middle of June, so that the bulbs have had time to ripen off before the tops are cut off. Price, 40 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per $100, \$ 22$ per 1,000 .


## LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

| German Pips. Ready late in November or December | 1 | 8200 | 1,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | American Pips. Ready in time for outdoor planting

this fall. Not fit for forcing.
$150 \quad 900$
These pips are excellent for establishing plantations outdoors, as well as for forcing.

## FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

This charming flower is one of the most satisfactory bulbs that can be forced. It is certain to flower cither in the conservatory or house.

| Large bulbs | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Mammoth bulbs............................. $30 \quad 200 \quad 1500$

## Miscellaneous Bulbs

CHIONODOXA Luciliæ (Glory-of-the-Snow). 15 cts. per doz., 90 ets. per $100, \$ 8$ per 1,000 .
GALANTHUS nivalis (Single Snowdrop). 15 ets. per doz., 75 cts. per $100, \$ 6.50$ per 1,000 .
IRIS Anglica (Mont Blanc). English Iris. Pure white, large and fine. This is the variety so largely grown in England for cutflowers. 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per 100 .
I. Anglica, Fine Mixed. 20 ets. per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100 .

MILLA uniflora. This charming spring-flowering bulb is almost unknown in this country, but we know of nothing lovelier. We first saw it in the garden of the late Mr. Chas. A. Dana, "Dosoris," Long Island, and were delighted with it, as we are sure every one will be that tries it. It likes a rather moist soil and should be planted where it can remain permanently. It can also be bloomed in the house with the same treatment as hyacinths. For this pur-

Milla uniflora, continued
pose several bulbs should be planted in a 6 - or 7 -inch pot. Charming white, star-like flowers with beautiful foliage, which covers the ground like a carpet. One of the choicest hardy bulbs, and should be used in every garden. 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100 .
M. uniflora violacea. Same as above, with violet flowers. 25 cts . per doz., \$1 per 100 .
SCILLA Sibirica. Finest sky-blue. Scilla Sibirica is one of the loveliest spring flowers. It has a color almost as deep as the sky itself. It is quite hardy, and flowers outdoors at the same time as the snowdrop, in front of which it has a charming effect. It is fine for planting in the grass. If planted in pots and kept indoors, it may be had in bloom as early as Christmas. Its magnificent bright blue color makes it suitable for any decoration whatever. 18 cts. per doz., $\$ 1$ per $100, \$ 9$ per 1,000 .

## Special Offer of Golden Spur Narcissi

(See illustration, page 3)

This is one of the most valuable of the Trumpet Narcissi, with magnificent deep yellow trumpet with brim expanding like Maximus, and large, spreading, full, deep yellow petals. It is free-flowering and splendid both for house culture and outdoors, and is one of the most desirable varieties for naturalizing. By contracting for one hundred and fifty thousand bulbs of this variety, we are enabled to offer them at the following prices, which are less than half the prices usually asked: Large selected bulbs, 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.25$ per $100, \$ 20$ per 1,000 .

## Narcissus, Bicolor Victoria

One of the newer varieties and the best of all the Bicolors. Perianth creamy white, trumpet rich yellow, delicately perfumed. Unsurpassed for pot-culture or growing outdoors in the garden, or the grass. Large, erect flowers of great substance. Large, selected bulbs, 40 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per $100, \$ 20$ per 1,000 .

## Late Tulip, La Nigrette

Almost black; makes a striking contrast if planted together with Bouton d'Or. 30 ats. per doz., $\$ 1.65$ per 100 .

## SPANISH IRIS

These exquisitely beautiful Irises are almost unknown in this country, yet they are perfectly hardy, of the easiest culture and cheaper than crocuses. There is nothing finer than a bed of these flowers. They bloom early in June and grow 15 to 18 inches high. They have a great combination and variety of color in the same flower; they are very diverse and of great richness, comprising all shades of blue, yellow and bronze, as well as pure white, and are highly useful for decorations and cutting. They should be planted about 5 inches apart. These Irises are literally used by the million in England for cut-flowers, and no other flower is more popular. We advise all our customers to try a few hundred, and in large gardens they should be planted by the thousand. The stock we offer is exceptionally fine.

| Blanche Fleur. White, tinted |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chrysolora. Lovely canary-yel- |  |  |  |
| low | 15 | 75 | 550 |
| Count of Nassau. The finest dark |  |  |  |
| Louise. Beautiful shade of light |  |  |  |
| blue | 15 | 75 | 550 |
| Splendid Mixture | 10 | 45 | 350 |

## FALL PLANTING OF LILIES

Lilies are better for being planted in the fall; but many varieties from Europe and Japan often arrive after the ground is frozen and cannot be planted until spring unless special preparation is made. By covering the ground to be occupied with Lilies with a few inches of stable manure it can be kept from freezing until the latest Lilies arrive. The manure can then be removed, the Lilies planted and the ground again covered with 2 inches of manure which should be allowed to remain permanently. We deliver all Lilies just as soon as they arrive


Lilium Auratum unless the arrival is after November 1o, when they will be shipped in the spring. Please keep this price-list for reference and do not write complaining letters about the late delivery of the Lilies.. We always ship them at the earliest possible moment and can not ship them before they arrive.

Lilies like a light, rich, well-drained but moist soil, and a partially shaded location. If planted in full exposure to the sun, the bed should be carefully mulched with 2 or 3 inches of rotted manure, leaves, sphagnum or moss. They thrive and are very effective when planted thickly among rhododendrons or azaleas, and may be used to advantage in any open space that may be in the shrubbery. Bulbs should be planted 6 inches deep and care taken that no manure comes in direct contact with them. Planted in quantity, they may be had in bloom from June until frost, and bloom freely the first season.

Rubrum, Melpomene, Album and many other Lilies will thrive and increase in almost any soil, but Auratum Lilies deteriorate and a percentage will be lost every year; but they are so truly splendid, and are so inexpensive at the low prices at which we offer them, that they will be found to be the best garden investment that can be made. Try these Lilies, and send your order at once, so that they can be sent to you immediately upon their arrival from Japan. Longiflorums are similar in appearance to the Bermuda Easter Lilies, but are much more satisfactory for outdoor planting, as they are perfectly hardy.

The Auratum Lily and its varieties are the grandest and showiest of all Lilies, but unfortunately are subject to the Lily disease which is liable to destroy them at any time, and people who plant them must be prepared to replant them frequently. Lily bulbs should be planted as soon as possible after they are received, as they rapidly deteriorate if long exposed to the air.

## Some Good Lilies

There is a tendency to plant little else but the Auratum and Speciosum varieties of Japanese Lilies, which are very beautiful, but do not bloom until after the middle of July, and there is a host of June-blooming Lilies that should be found in every garden, and none more beautiful than our graceful, dainty little native Lily, Canadense, with its spotted red or yellow flowers. Nothing finer for naturalizing in meadow or orchard. It will thrive in the wettest ground, and so will the splendid Superbum, also a native Lily, blooming the end of June or early in July. We have seen the plants of this 8 feet high, with 30 or 40 flowers. All varieties of Thunbergianum (Elegans) and Umbellatum Lilies bloom in June, and none are more vigorous and hardy or showier when planted in large clumps, and they are abundantly able to take care of themselves, in almost any situation; and so are all varieties of Tiger Lilies, which make bold and most effective groups. A Japanese Lily, not so well known, is Hansoni, but one of the most distinct and desirable. It has a trick, however, of remaining dormant for a year after it is planted; in fact, I think it always does this if planted in the spring. Henryi, the new variety from Japan, is wonderfully vigorous and fine when established, but as yet the bulbs are extremely scarce and difficult to get. Brownii and Excelsum are two lovely Lilies, but the bulbs are getting very scarce and high-priced.

## PRICES OF LILIES

These prices include all charges except freight or express charges from Pittsburg. The measurements given refer to circumference of bulbs, but the Japanese evidently use an elastic tape, as the bulbs never quite come up to the measurements given. I give these sizes as they are generally used by the trade. We guarantee safe delivery in good condition of all varieties except Auratum when shipped by express. We repack all Auratum Lilies when received and ship nothing but perfectly sound bulbs, but cannot guarantee results in any way, or even that they will arrive in good condition.
 fectly hardy and reliable.

## OTHER JAPANESE LILIES

Each Doz. 100
Batemani. Bright apricot flowers in July............... $\$ 1 \quad 60 \$ 1200$
Brownii. Japanese bulbs. An extremely handsome hardy Lily, with large trumpet-shaped flowers like those of Longifforum or Bermuda Easter Lily; pure white inside, but the outer part of the petals is a beautiful purplish brown.
Hansoni. A handsome variety, flowering in June. Has bright rich yellow flowers; one of the best Lilies in cultivation. Bulbs sometimes remain dormant after planting, but will come up vigorously the next season.
Henryi. A new Japanese Lily that has made a sensation in Europe. It has the same form and general appearance of the Speciosum varieties, but the flowers are bright orange-ycllow. Scarce, and delivery is doubtful.
Krameri. Distinct from all other Lilies. Large flowers of a soft, beautiful rose color. Very lovely but subject to Lily disease
Leichtlini, Red. Orange-red, with crimson spots.......
Leichtlini, Yellow. Neat and elegant habit; fowers pure canary-yellow, with crimson spots.


Lilium speciosum album
$\begin{array}{llll}35 & 3 & 75 & \$ 27\end{array} 00$
$60 \quad 6 \quad 00 \quad 4500$
$\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 00 & 10 & 00 & 75\end{array}$

|  | 1 | 60 | 12 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 75 | 20 | 00 |

25 $275 \quad 2000$
Rubellum. This is a beautiful new Lily similar to Krameri. It is unknown in this country, but in England, where it has been fully tested, it is highly praised, and it seems likely to become as popular as the Speciosum varieties; subject to Lily disease
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 25 & \$ 2 & 25 & \$ 15\end{array} 00$

## EUROPEAN-GROWN LILIES

## (LATE NOVEMBER DELIVERY. ORDERS RECEIVED UNTIL AUGUST 1)

Brownii. Dutch bulbs. An extremely handsome hardy Lily, with large trumpet-shaped flowers like those of Longiflorum or Bermuda Easter Lily. Pure white inside, but outer part of the petals is beautiful purplish brown. This is a very choice Lily, but good bulbs of it are scarce
.$\$ 0 \quad 65 \quad \$ 700 \quad \$ 5000$
Candidum (Madonna, or Annunciation Lily). This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful. It should never be planted later than September 15, as it makes a fall growth.
Excelsum. Another choice but scarce Lily. The stately form, beauty of color and delightful fragrance of this variety has made it a favorite whenever grown. It grows 4 to 6 feet high and produces six to twelve flowers of delicate light buff color, blooming in June and July

Each Doz. 100

Thunbergianum Van Houttei. Very large: scarlet-purple; very fine.
Thunbergianum aureum. Yellow dwarf
Tigrinum flore pleno (The Double Tiger Lily). The only double Tiger Lily worth growing.
Tigrinum simplex (The well-known Single Tiger Lily). Of the easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stately habit and fine effect in the landscape

60
400


Lilium superbum

## NATIVE AND AMERICAN-GROWN LILIES, continued

Per doz.
100
Grayi. A small native Lily. Very dainty and rare. The bulbs are quite small.
$\$ 300$
.250
*Humboldtii. Orange-red, with claret-colored dots............ 250
Philadelphicum. Native Lily. Orange-red, black spots.... 100
*Philippense. This rare and beautiful Lily is a native of one of the Philippine Islands. The flowers resemble the Longiflorum, but are larger and very much longer. The plant is extremely graceful and very free-flowering ... each, 30c...
Superbum. In a collection of best plants of all countries, our native Superbum Lily would deserve a first place. In deep, rich soil it often grows 8 feet high, with twenty to thirty flowers. It is one of the easiest culture, and may be grown as a wild flower in any swampy or rough part of a place where the grass is not mown. We have seen it grown by the thousand in swamps and meadows, but it well repays the highest garden culture. Extra selected bulbs..
Tenuifolium. A beautiful graceful Lily, with crimson reflex flowers. One of the choicest Lilies, but dies out in a year or two, but can be renewed from seed. Blooms in June.
$\$ 2000$ ane.....................................................
Wallacei. Very free-flowering, hardy and showy; each bulb sends up many stems which bear several lovely vermilionorange flowers.
*Washingtonianum. Very fragrant flowers, changing from pure white to various shades of purple or lilac...

## True Bermuda Easter Lilies (Lilium Harrisii)

It is impossible to obtain Bermuda Lily Bulbs that are entirely free from disease. We get the best bulbs obtainable, but cannot guarantee results.

Bulbs 5 to 7 inches in circumference.
Per doz. 100
Bulbs 7 to 9 inches in circumference.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

 Lily bulbs will be forwarded as they arrive. As a rule, we can furnish Candidum and Harrisii from end of August on. Canadense, Elegans, Longiflorum, Superbum and Tenuifolium and ail American-grown Lilies, from end of September on. The entire balance of Japanese and European Lilies in late October and November.All varieties of Japanese Lilies except Longiflorum are usually received early in November. They are liable to delays of steamers, freight blockades, etc., and we advise the preparation of the Lily bed or borders early in autumn, covering them with 4 to 6 inches of manure, leaves or litter of any kind. This will keep them oden and admit of the planting cf the bulbs even if not received until , after ground freezes.

## Formation of Lawns from Seed

The grombl shouk be thoroughty drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the granse of a lawn, but the surface should be as much alike in quality as posibibe. After sowing, the ground should be rolled, in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitudes. In the central and eastern states, from September 15 to October 15 is the best time. Seed may also be sown in the spring, provided it is done early cnough to secure a good, strong growth before the hot, dry weather of summer sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

Rolling.-As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is neces sary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterward. Frequent rollings are recommended.

Mowncig.-All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from the severe winter frosts. Mowing should, therefore, be discontinued in time to let the grass grow pretty long before winter sets in.

To Grass a Bavk or Terrace. - For each square rod take a pommd of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub and add liguid manure, diluted with about twothirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied and made as even and as thin as possible.

## PRICES OF GRASS SEED

We can supply the very best quality of Mixed Lawn Grass Seed for $\$ 4$ per bushel. This is exactly the same quality of seed that is usually sold for $\$ \overline{5}$ per bushel as Central Park Mixture, or under some other fancy name. Grass seed weighs ouly 14 pounds per bushel und can be shipped inexpensively by express. We do not supply less than one-half bushel. Grass seed is scarce and very high priced this fall. Grass seed is sold ly weight, 14 pounds for a bushel; but 14 pounds of clean grass seed will not fill a bushel. Grass seed can be sown advantageomsly in the fall, preterably in suptomber. Prices: $1 / 2$ bushel, $\mathbf{x}^{2} .10 ; 1$ bushel, $\$ 4 ; 10$ bushels, $\$ 3.75$ per bushel; 25 bushels or orer, $\$ 3.50$ per bushel: Small quantities shipped from here; large quantities from Cincinnati.

## Low Prices for Hydrangeas

Vo more popular plant or shrub has ever been sent out than Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, and we take great pleasure in offeriny bur custemers a large stock of splendid vigorous plants at such extremely low prices as will enable them to plant this effective shrub in quantity. People who have only seen this Hydrangea grown singly as specimens have no conception of how beautiful and effective they are when planted in masses. They are


Border of Hydrangeas planted in this way at Newport, R. I. which is famous for its fine gardens, and almost as famous for its Hydrangeas. These Hydrangeas can be planted in connection with other shrubbery or in isolated beds, in the same manner as cannas, caladiums or other strong-growing bedding plants. They are perfectly hardy, and, once planted, they are a permanent addition to the lawn or garden. When grown in beds or groups they should be planted about 2 feet apart, in very rich soil, which should be liberally enriched annually with rotten stable manure: and in the early spring, before they commence to grow, cut back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season, and, if extremely large flowers are desired, cut out some of the weakershoots after growth has commenced. Treated in this manner they will produce enormous panicles of flowers, and the beds will be a solid mass of bloom. They bloom profusely the same season planted. Try them. You will find them more than satisfactory. Prices good until stock is exhausted. Fall or spring delivery.

## Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora-

$\begin{array}{llllll}18 & \text { to } 24 \text { inches.... } \$ 3 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50 \\ 2 & \$ 12 & 00\end{array}$
2 to 3 ft .: extra
large and bushy. $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 00 & 8 \quad 50 & 15 & 00\end{array}$ All of the above will bloom the first year, and are superior to the stock commonly retailed at 25 cts . to $\$ 1$ each.

It is suggested that when smaller quantities are wanted, two or three club together in ordering. For prices on smaller quantities, see list of Hardy Shrubs.


## Rosa Spinosissima umited srock

We have again succeeded in getting a stock of this rare and exquisitely beautiful single hardy Rose. In our opinion it is one of the most beautiful things on carth, and is surpassed only by the Cherokee Rose of the South, which is not hardy in our climate. This Rose grows to 4 or 5 feet; compact and bushy in habit, and in June is covered with large yellowish single white flowers of indescribable beauty. Planted in groups in the shrubbery, it produces an effect to which no description can do justice. $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.

## NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

nur experience has been that not one horticultural novelty in ten is worth growing, and we have made it a rule never to offer any new tree, shrub or plant until it has been thoroughly tested; consequently, the novelties of the season are never found in our catalogue.

## Actæa Japonica (Japanese Baneberry)

A Japanese introduction, producing dense spikes, 30 inches high, of white flowers, which bloom in September, lasting well through October, a time when flowers of all kinds are scarce in the garden. Its graceful spikes are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

## Veronica elegantissima formosa

Charming dwarf plant, forming a dense mat one inch high, covered in spring with small white flowers: veined with bluc. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Hydrangea, Standard

Of the well-known hardy Hydrangea we have secured some fine standards. 50 cts. each.

## Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

This is a splendid improvement on our native Hydrangea. It has large panicles of pure white flowers ranging from 6 to 10 inches across, and is in bloom from July until frost; is undoubtedly one of the most valuable shrubs introduced for many years. It will thrive in either sun or shade. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz. Extra-large bushy plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


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Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

## Heuchera, "Rain of Fire"

We have thoroughly tested this new Heuchera and find it one of the most desirable hardy plants introduced in many years. It has the same habit and foliage as Heuchera sanguinea, but the color is a more brilliant crimson, and five or six times as many flowers are produced. Blooms in May, and when in bloom is about 15 inches in height. The flowers last for almost three months, which makes it very desirable. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## "Meehan's Mallow Marvels"

We have thoroughly tested this new Hibiscus and have found it very beautiful and desirable in every respect. It is a hybrid of the well-known Hibiscus Moscheutos and the tropical Hibiscus so largely grown in Florida, and combines the hardiness of the former with the brilliant colors of the latter. It makes a large bush and produces its immense, brilliant flowers freely from July until frost. The white-flowered varieties are very nearly like the white variety of Hibiscus Moscheutos. In separate colors, 2 -year-old plants, red, crimson, pink and white, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Tall English Delphiniums

We are tempted to say that the Improved English Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, but we are also tempted to say this of a score of other things, and, of course, it is impossible to say which is the most beautiful of hardy plants, for they have such an immense variety of beauty that the wonder grows that people continue to plant, by the million, bedding plants which have little or no beauty, are an annual expense, and cost quite as much as hardy plants, whose first cost is their only cost, and which increase in size, in boauty, and often in quantity, year after year. These Delphiniums may not be the most beautiful hardy plants, but they are among the most beautiful, and nothing can be more distinct and satisfactory. They are stately and picturesque, some varieties growing eight feet high in rich soil; they have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, and their season is a long one; in fact, they will bloom from spring till fall if properly treated.

CULTURE OF DELPHINIUMS.-The culture of Delphiniums is exceedingly simple, and the results out of all proportion to the slight amount of care necessary. They thrive in almost any position, and may be planted at any time of the year, provided that in summer the plants are not too forward, and that they be well watered if the weather be dry. The soil may be a rich, friable loam, which suits them finely; but any soil, even hot and sandy, if well watered and manured will give excellent results. Dig decply--trenching is better,-add plenty of well-rotted manure, and plant about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Placed in lines, as a background to a border, or in groups of, say, three plants at intervals, the effect of the Delphinium is exceedingly fine. They look well in beds, also, arranged at the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses of large groups of separate colors, and may be associated with shrubs with great advantage, succeeding well in shrubberies because of their robustness. A succession of flowers may be expected from spring to early autumn, especially if the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced which will give blossom. Copious watering in summer will be attended by increased size of spike and flower; in fact, in seasons of prolonged drought, water is absolutely a necessity on many soils if the varieties are to exhibit themselves in their true size and beauty of flower and spike. Top-dressing is greatly recon.mended on certain soils, instead of the bare surface of the ground being left exposed to the sun. Some of the neater dwarf alpine and other hardy plants may be utilized to plant between and around Delphiniums. Coal ashes strewn over the crowns will protect the plants from slugs through winter and spring. As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphiniums; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below in order to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old smaller-flowered varieties. No amount of liberal treatment will cause the smaller-flowered kinds of a few years back to develop into the gorgeous hybrids of today.

## SPECIAL OFFER OF IMPROVED ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS

I want every one who receives this price-list to try these improved English Delphiniuns, and to that end offer thenı at extrenely low prices. I guarantee that they will give unqualified satisfaction in every instance and will be a revelation of beauty to most people.
Fine Mixed English, grown from seed of Kelway's Per doz. 100 famous named sorts.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 50 & \$ 10\end{array} 00$ English, in separate colors, grown from Kelway's newest named sorts.................................... 2001300 Selected Varieties, selected from thousands of seedlings grown from Kelway's choicest named sorts...
Extra Selected Varieties...............each, 50 cts... 500
E.
Winter Varieties. Not recommended....each, $\$ 1 \ldots$

## Delphinium formosum

In the perennial Delphiniums, or Larkspurs, we have one of the most beautiful and useful families in hardy plants. The old Delphinium formosum is one of the few hardy plants which have been pretty generally offered by the plant trade, yet is comparatively unknown, although few things can be planted that will give more satisfaction, whether the object is decorative effect in the garden or flowers for cutting for the house. Messers J. H. Small \& Sons, the leading florists of New York and Washington, have made quite a hit with it as a novelty in cut-flowers. The flowers are intense deep blue, perhaps the most brilliant blue to be found in flowers freely produced in long spikes. It blooms in June and July and continues for a long time in bloom, and if the plants are cut back after flowering will bloom a second time in the fall. Plants grow to 4 or 5 feet high, and, if planted in masses about 2 feet apart, will produce a splendid effect. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Delphinium formosum cœlestinum

This rare and scarce Delphinium has all the good qualities of the well-known Formosum, but instead of dark blue flowers produces great spikes of exquisite light blue bloom, the loveliest shade of blue in the floral world. We have always treasured this Delphinium in our garden, but could never get enough stock of it to offer. This season we have secured a few thousand plants, which we can offer at a reasonable price. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .


Specimen plant of Improved English Delphiniums


## Hardy Perennial Phloxes

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give to them a deservedly first place among hardy plants. For cutting, their large trusses go a long way in floral decoration. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimson and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral-red, all having a delicate fragrance. Perennial Phlozes succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are much benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over and the plant given a good soaking of water, they will produce a second supply of flowers, thus continuing the display until late in autumn. These later blooms are often finer than the first.

The following list includes a selection made by us in France, Germany, Holland and England during the last summer, as well as all of the very best of the new and the old varieties.
We grow upward of a hundred thousand Phloxes annually, and when these are in bloom they are well worth coming to see.
Field-grown plants, 15 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100
A. G. McKimmon. Early-flowering; purplish lilac; large truss.

Adonis. China-rose; large carmine eye.
Athis. Tall; salmon: the tallest-growing of all Phloxes.
Astier Rheu. Deep purplish crimson.
Captain Wilhelmy. Large trusses of ruby flowers with red centers.
Champs Elysees. Fine, rich purplish crimson.
Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet; center purple; magnificent color for bedding. The most brilliant Phlox yet produced. Poor habit.
DEFIANCE. Bright deep red, almost as bright as Coquelicot and of much better babit.
DANSKE DANDRIDGE. Light purple; large; star-shaped white center, sometimes mottled purple and white. Distinct and lovely variety.
Duqueslin. Deep rose, edged lilac.
Eclaireur. Bright purplish rose, light center; enormous flowers. Forerunner. Early-flowering; white, suffused with rosy purple. Graff von Ungerer. Salmon-pink, dark eye.

Kossuth. Rose; center maroon.
La Vague. Rosy pink; with red eye.
Le Mahdi. Steel-blue; very intense color. An award of merit for this variety, August, 1899.
La Siecle. Rose; white eye; distinct.
Marquise de Brotouil. Bright pink; light center; fine; 13 feet high.
Miss Lingard. The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June, and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from attacks of red spider.
Mrs. Miller. Early-flowering; lovely purplish rose
Mrs. Dunbar. White, with purplish rose eye.
Michael Cervantes. Salmon-rose, with deep rose eye
Maculata. Bright rosy purple; splendid for naturalizing; will grow in tall grass of meadows or orchards and requires no attention after planting. $\$ 7$ per $100, \$ 60$ per 1,000 .
Selma. Very light salmon; crimson eye; extra large flowers.
Siebold. Orange-scarlet; very brilliant; good habit.
Souvenir de Chate. Light salmon-pink; vigorous grower.
Obergartner Wetteg. Light rese, center lighter, red eye.
Pacha. Deep rose, with brighter eye.
Professor Schlieman. Salmon-rose, with carmine eye.
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, with crimson eye.

Richard Wallace. White, pink eye.
ROSALIE. White; blush center: delicate and distinct.
Robt. Werner. White; pink eye.
Schlossgartner Reichenauer. Pure white
Splendens. Brilliant glowing crimson; flower small, but color rich; $2 \frac{1}{3}$ feet high.
Thos. G. Glover. White, with carmine eye.


Perennial Phlox

## German Iris

In the Iris family the German varieties rank second in importance, the magnificent Japanese Iris being first, of course. They bloom profusely early in May, are of the greatest hardiness and easiest culture, and should be freely planted in every garden. These Irises are the "Flags" of the oldfashioned gardens. They are most effective when used as edging for a shrubbery or garden border. There are no pure white varieties.

Named varieties. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100, unless otherwise noted.
Mired Varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100
Canary Bird. Pale yellow; lovely.
Florentina Alba. Silvery white; early.
Honorable. Yellow; falls brownish maroon.
Madam Chereau. Pearly white, daintily edged with lavender.
Viscount de Brabant. Falls dark purple; standards light purple.
Dalmatica. Delicate lavender. Tall, vigorous plant with very large flowers; one of the finest of all Irises. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Parkmani. Falls purple and white; standards pale yellow.
Fragrans. Lovely white, edged with violet.
Dalmatica "Khedive." Pale blue. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Queen of the Gypsies. Standards bronze; falls light purple.
Agamemnon. Standards pale lavender; falls white, flecked and penciled blue.
Charlotte Patti. Standards lemon-yellow; falls same, veined reddish brown; dwarf.
Charles Dickens. Standards blue; falls dark blue.
General Grant. Standards pale lemon; falls purple, striped white.


## German Iris

Oroyo. Standards purple; falls purple, penciled white and maure. Darius. Large; yellow and lilac.
Hamlet. Standards light bronze; falls dark maroon, reticulated white.
Sappho. Standards pale lavender; falls purple.
Agnes. Standards white; falls purple, edged white.
Gluck. Standards white; falls purple.

## Japanese Iris

Some years ago a set of Japanese Irs (1. Kcempferi) were sent to us from Japan to test, which were said to be identical with the collection in the Royal Gardens. We cannot vouch for this statement, as we have never been in Japan, but we have never seen another collection in America or Europe that would equal it in any way. The collection contained many colors and varieties we had never seen before, and the flowers were of remarkable size and beauty. When these Irises were in bloom they excited the greatest admiration and enthusiasm, and it was hard to convince people that these unique and exquisitely beautiful flowers were as hardy as apple trees, and as easily grown as potatoes. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but if the soil is made very rich and deep, and flooded with water for a month before and during their blooming season, they will produce flowers of a wonderful size, sometimes 10 to 12 inches across. These Irises should be planted in full exposure to the sun. As the Japanese names are unintelligible and impossible to remember, we have renamed this collection.

Since the above collection was received we have annually added to it the newest varieties from Japan and new varieties selected from thousands of seedlings grown on our own grounds, until we now have what is unquestionably the finest and most complete collection of Japanese Iris in the world.

## PRICES OF JAPANESE IRIS

Named varieties, described in the following list, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100 , except where noted.
American-grown, fine mixed, without names, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per $100, \$ 50$ per $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$

Alice Kiernan. Single. White, suffused with pale blue; center white, edged blue; extra large and fine; loveliest variety in cultivation. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Allegheny. Double. Pale lavender, striped white; late. 50 cts. Amoret. Double. Blue, blotched and mottled with dark blue and reddish plum, yellow bar at base; late.


THE JUNE GLORY OF THE JAPANESE IRIS IN JAPAN (From The Country Calendar) All the varieties of this beautiful Iris succeed in American gardens

## JAPANESE IRIS, continced

Angelo. Double. Bluish purple; center of petals white, with yellow band at base.
Apollyon. Double. Reddish plum, striped white; base of petals yellow; large and fine.
Aurora. Single. White, freely striped and suffused with magenta.
Blue Flag. Double. Indigo-blue; base of petals yellow; the last variety to bloom. 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100, $\$ 40$ per 1,000 .
Cœrulea. Double. Lavender-blue, delicate coloring; large and distinct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Cygnet. Single. Purple and plum, blotched white
Delight. Single. Dark rose, yellow spot; purple at base of petal.
Enchantress. Single. Pale blue, penciled with dark blue.
Esmeralda. Single. Magenta, penciled white; center white.
Fairy Queen. Single. White; base of petals yellow; maroon center. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Gigantea. Double. Bluish purple, lightly striped white; vigorous grower and free bloomer. The earliest-flowering variety in the collection. $\$ 10$ per 100.
Glow. Double. Velvety maroon; large.
Heart of Gold. Double. Extra-large white flowers; yellow center.
Hermione. Single. White; maroon center; petals penciled with blue.
Ida. Reddish plum; rich and velvety; narrow yellow band on base of petals.
James R. Mellon. Double. Extra-large flower; lilac striped with purplish blue; purple center; distinct and fine.
John Marron. Double. White, distinctly penciled with blue; blue center; base of petals yellow; late.
J. C. Slack. Double. Lilac, heavily blotched with magenta and blue; yellow center; distinct.
James F. Parker. Double. Rich dark blue; yellow center; large and fine. 35 cts.
Kitty. Single. Slightly suffused with pale blue. 50 cts .
Lorna Doone. Double. White, delicately penciled with blue; yellow band at base of petals; blue center.
Mikado. Rich glowing purple; roval in its beauty and effect. 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.


Japanese Iris

## JAPANESE IRIS, continued

Mrs. J. H. Ballantine. Single. Extra-large white flower, delicately suffused with pale blue; margins of petals pure white; fine. 50 cts .
Mont Blanc. Double. Pure white; large and fine. One of the finest of the white varieties.
Moonlight. Double. White flower, with yellow center. Rich and dainty in effect.
Octavia. Single. White; dark center; petals distinctly netted with blue.
Queen of the Whites. Double. White; vigorous grower.
Romola. Single. Lilac, striped with plum; plum center.
Rosalind. Double. Light purple, freely striped with white.
Snowdrift. Single. Pure white.
Springdale. Single. Bluish purple, slightly striped white.
Sewickley. Single. Purple, blotched and mottled white.
W. H. Buttfield. Double. Center of petals white, heavily margined with magenta; vigorous grower. $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Wm. J. Matheson. Double. Reddish plum; base of petals yellow; large and fine.
Wm. A. Procter. Double. Dark blue, slightly striped with white; yellow center.
Wm. Falconer. Double. Rich royal purple; extra fine. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Westmoreland. Double. Light blue, striped and sufused with darker blue.
Yokohama. Double. Reddish purple; base of petals yeliow; large and fine; late.

## New Irises

## New German Irises

Stylosa Innocens. Exquisitely beautiful white flowers, tinted with blue and yellow; almost pure white; a color never before obtainable in German Irises. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Aurea. A pure, rich, deep yellow; very distinct and fine. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Siberian Irises

Sibirica, Queen Victoria. Stiff, upright foliage, with flower-stems fully 4 feet high. Lovely white flowers, the largest of this section. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Sibirica, Snow Queen. An exquisite new hardy Iris; flowers of a snowy whiteness, large and well-formed, produced in great abundance, foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower border or waterside. 3 feet high. Award of Merit R. H. S., June 24, 1902, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Sibirica superba. Large violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. Fine border plant and a grand subject for planting near water. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Dwarf Bearded Irises

These Irises have flowers similar to the German Iris but are much dwarfer and bloom in April. They are extremely free-flowering and desirable. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Socrates. Bright claret-red; falls deeper claret; beard yellow.
Orange Queen. Beautiful clear yellow with orange beard.

## Native Irises

Pseudc-acorus. Semi-aquatic variety; valuable for planting in swamps and on the edge of pond; vigorous plant with lovely yellow flowers. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Pseudo-acorus variegata. Same as above with variegated foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz.
Versicolor. The common blue flag of our swamps and meadows; valuable for naturalizing. 10 cis. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Iris pumila

Thase beautiful little Irises do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. We offer six sorts-blue, bronze, white, indigo-blue, dark blue, deep yellow, and in mixed varieties. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doe., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Gardening Books and Papers

It is now hardly necessary to call attention to that splendid magazine Country Life in America, published by Doubleday, Page \& Co., of Now York. This is hardly a gardening magazine, but considerable space is devoted to gardening matters, and it is altogether the most beatiful and interesting magazine that we-fnd on our library table. This magazine has been run on atheral seale, the publishers believiny that there is ample field for a magazine appealing to the better class of country lovers. We are glad to say that their experience has borne out this huge, and the magazine has prospered so that it now has a regular circulation of above 50,000 copies. Its continuation on its present scale should be a satsifaction to every country-lover and every person connected with the country. The price is $\$ 4$ a year; it is printed on coated paper, most superbly illustrated, and in every way worth what the publishers charge.

The hest book on gardeniug ever published, and worth more than all other books on gardening and landscape gardening, is Wm. Rohinson': The English Flower Garden, now in its cighth edition. Whatever success we have made as landscape gardeners we owe to the inppiration of this book. It not only teaches good gardening, but, what is quite as important, condemns bad, giving reasons that are convincing for both. This book has done more to imorove the gardening in England than all other influences combined, and we wish it were in our power to secure its reading by all thoughtful, intelligent people in this country. The book is very comprehensive, treating of the arrangement of various styles of garjens, and contains descriptions of almost every tree, shrub, plant and bulh of value used in ornamental gardening. It is profusely illustrated by the best English artists with pictures made in hundreds of English gardens. The price is $\$ 6$. It may be ordered from any bookseller, or we will forward it on receipt of the price.

A delightful book recently published in England is Wood and Garden, by Miss Jekyll. The book hasn't much to say about culture, but is full of good suggestions for arrangement, and the illustrations, from photographs made by the author, are a delight, and should do much toward the banishment of ugly and inartistic gardens. It is charmingly written by an enthusiastic amateur, and should be read and owned by every lover of a good garden as well as by those who know nothing of the pleasures of a garden. The book can be obtained through any bookseller. A later book written by Miss Jekyll, Wall and Water Gardens, tells most interestingly of two of the most fasrinating phases of gardening. The pictures are superb and should do much to improve the gardens of England and America. Still another book by Miss Jekyll is Lilies for English Gardens. A friend complains that he finds no good lily illustrations. Well, he will find them here, and the best and most exhaustive work on lilies yet written.

The Garden Magazine. Unquestionably the best gardening magazine ever published, and every owner of a garden should read it regularly. The price is $\$ 1.50$ per year, but we will send the magazine for one year and the beautiful book, A Plea for Hardy Plants, for the price of the magazine alone, as we wish our customers to have both these good things.

## HERBACEOUS PEONIES

It gives us great pleasure to see the increasing popularity of Peonies, for there is nothing more deserving, and when the merit aud beauty of the newer varieties are known every garden will contain a large collection. Like the Irishman's whiskey, all varieties of Peonies are good, even the commonest old-fashioned sorts, but there is no language to deseribe the glorious beauty of the finest of the newer varieties. In no other flower has there been such a marked improvement, and they actually surpass the rose in size, form and coloring, and their case of culture and extreme hardiness are too well known to enlarge upon. Always having a keen appreciation of these superb flowers, we have for years collected all the varieties obtainable in the world, and now have the largest collection of varieties and the most extensive stork in Amerira. Peonies planted in August or September will hloom the following season. Of many varieties offered in the following list, we can supply large undivided clumps at from three to five times the prices quoted-prices depending upon how many salable plants the clumps would make if divided. By planting these undivided clumps a fine display of flowers can be had next season. Price-list of undivided clumps sent on application.

## Tree Peonies

## Best Named Varieties. 2 years old

Best Named Varieties. 3 years old
Each Per doz.
$\$ 125 \$ 1400$
Queen Elizabeth. One of the best European varictics

Moutan. A fine old pink variety.......................... 1001000
Tree Peonies are for the enthusiast, for the man who is willing to take extra pains to have something rare and beautiful, and if he succeeds with these lovely things he is sure that he has flowers that will never become commonplace. Tree Peonies do not die to the ground every year, and eventually make quite large bushes.

## Japanese Peonies

Double and Semi-Double. Fine varieties. Each Per doz. 100 These are really very choice and distinct
from varieties grown in this country and will give the greatest satisfaction.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 60 & \$ 6 & 00 & \$ 45\end{array} 00$
Single. Fine varieties. The finest Single Peonies undoubtedly come from Japan. They are equal or superior to single sorts coming from Europe costing three times as much $\begin{array}{ccccc}70 & 7 & 50 & 55 & 00\end{array}$

## Choice Named Peonies

Agida. Brilliant red; very free-flowering
Each Per doz.
Arthemise. Large flowers; lovely soft rose and salmon,
very beautiful............................................ $\$ 0 \quad 35 \quad \$ 350$ golden yellow.

## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Asa Gray. Large, full flower; imbricated; beautiful Each Per doz. form; carnation-salmon, powdered with carmine-lilac. One of the hest
Avalanche. Large flowers of perfect shape; milk-white, creamy center with a few carmine stripes; late and very free-flowering, splendid habit. A variety of great distinction and beauty (see illustration, p. 22). Armandine Mechin. Large; blooms in clusters; very brilliant, clear amaranth, extra.
$50 \quad \$ 500$



Avalanche Peonies (see page 19)

## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Ambrose Verschaffelt. Large cup-shaped bloom; Each Perdoz. deep crimson-purple
Augustin d'hour. Large; blooms scarlet-purple with soule de Neige. Large, cup-shaped flower of perfect
Boule de Neige. Large, cup-shaped flower of perfect
shape; white, lightly sulphured, center bordered with bright carmine; extra fine
Beranger. Large, cup-shaped imbricated flower; mauve, shaded pink; late variety
Baron Rothschild. Grand petals; silvery rose, center purplish lilac
Charles Toche. Large, globular flowers; clear purple, with carmine reflex, golden stamens. Very elegant variety.
Couronne d'Or (Golden Crown). Large, imbricated white flower, yellow reflex with stripes of carmine and golden stamens; extra fine. One of the very best late.
Curiosity. Large petals of clear violet-red, those of the center transformed into golden ligules; very distinct and pretty variety
Charlemagne. Large flower, creamy white, shaded chamois.
Claire Dubois. Large globular flowers, very full, most beautiful pink, glossy reflex. Very fine.
Caroline Allain. Guard petals clear rose. Center flesh and salmon.
Compte d'Osmant. White with sulphurish center
Doyene D'Enghien. Rose-violet, very dark, prettily veined.
Descartes. Very large flower; brilliant clear amaranth
Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier). Large, globular flower; large rose petals and clear white; beautiful.
Duchesse de Nemours (Calot). Very beautiful cupshaped flower; sulphur-white with greenish reflex; pretty bud; extra fine.

Dugueslin. Rosy carmine.
Dorchester. Cream-color, tinged pink; very double fragrant. Large, cup-shaped flower, deep amaranth
Delachii. Large, cup-shaped flower,
Duke of Wellington. Sulphury white
Duke of Wellington. Sulphury white................
Edulis superba. Very large flowers of perfect shape; beautiful, brilliant tinted violet mixed with whitish ligules; silvery reflex.
Edouard Andre. Large globular flower. Deep crimson red shaded black, with metallic reflex; stamens gold yellow, magnificent coloring, producing a grand effect. 150
Electra. Extra-large flower. Light crimson shading to pink; yellow center; very good.
Felix Crousse. Enormous flower; brilliant red; extra
Festiva. Dwarf; pure white, center carmine-spotted; the same as Festiva Maxima but dwarf. An excellent white variety
Festiva maxima. Very large, pure white flowers, with some blood-red stains in center; tall stalks; beautiful foliage, and very free-flowering. One of the very best white Peonies in cultivation. .

Small Plants
Clumps
F. B. Hayes. Enormous globe-shaped, soft pink flowers. 250

Floral Treasure. Soft rose; ligules buff, with tuft of rose petals in center; distinct and fine; fragrant.
Formosa. Pretty convex flower, yellowish white; bright red stigmas
Faust. Anemone-flowered, guard petals, soft lilac center; fiesh shaded chamois.
Francois Ortegal. Brilliant crimson; full double flowers; very rich
General Cavaignac. Lovely lilac-pink, shaded clearer pink.

Each
$\$ 040$
$\$ 400$

75
,


PEONY FESTIVA MAXIMA
One of the finest white Peonies in cultivation. See special offer, page 20

## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Each Perdoz. $\$ 0 \quad 75 \quad 8000$
Golden Harvest. Nearest approach to yellow
er,
extra full; deep fleshy pink collar, center petals salmoned clear fleshy color, shaded apricot with tuft of petals pink striped with carmine; multi-color variety of lovely coloring.
General Bertrand. Guard petals violaceous pink; center shaded salmon.
Goliath. Enormous rose-pink flower
, $35 \quad 350$
Gubretae. Single flowers; rich carmine, bright yellow stamens; extra fine
Humei rosea. A splendid old sort, with deep rose flowers; one of the latest to bloom.
Hon. B. F. Jones. Semi-double outer petals white; center filled with yellow stamens resembling a water lily; very lovely

200
$50 \quad 500$
$30 \quad 300$

La Tulipe. Very large, globular flower; rosy white center, outside of the flower lively carmine, center striped deep carmine; extra fine
Louis Van Houtte. Large flower of lively violet-red very brilliant; a very beautiful variety.
Lutea variegata. Fleshy white shaded yellow
La Rosiere. Imbricated petals, straw-yellow center, yellowish white border; similar to a tea rose
La Fayette. Large imbricated flower, fringed petals, velvety purplish pink with silvery reflex; extra.
Lady Leonora Bramwell. Silvery rose; fragrant
L'Eclatante. Carmine; very beautiful.
L'Esperance. Rose striped with carmine; unique coloring
Lutetiana. Light rose and salmon
Lacepede. Single flower. Light crimson-yellow center; extra good form
La Sublime. Crimson: fine, full, fragrant

Marie Lemoine (Lemoine). Extra large, free-flowering Each Per doz. ivory-white. ................................................ 70 . 75
M. Charles Leveque. Soft rose-color going over to sal-mon-pink in center; one of the loveliest Peonies ever offered.
Mme. Calot. Large peony-shaped flower; very double carnation white, tinted yellow..
Mme. Chaumy. Large flowers in cluster; rose-shaded, large silvery border; very late variety
$50 \quad 8500$

Mme. de Verneville. Very pretty anemone flower, very full; collar of large petals, those of the center very close; carnation-white and sulphur, sometimes carmine; extra.

50
500
Mme. de Vatry. Very large flower of perfect shape; color clear carnation; sulphur-white center with carmine stripes; extra fine variety.
Madama Montot. Large flower, broad petals; bright cherry-carmine with silvery reflex on the border....
Marie. White, washed with chamois; very late variety
Modeste Guerin. Broad flower; outside rose, center pink.
Marguerite Gerard. Lovely light pink; one of the most exquisitely beautiful Peonies in cultivation.
Mlle. Leonie Calot. Soft salmon-flesh, occasionally petal tipped carmine; fragrant.
Meissonier. Large flower, brilliant purple amaranth.
Magnifica. White, center yellowish.
Madame Bucquet. Velvety black amaranth, coloring extremely dark and rich
Madame Geissler. Glossy silvery pink.
Marie Stuart. Soft pink and sulphury white, early; extra.
Nivea plenissima. Yellowish white, stained carmine; dwarf plant.
Noemie. White, shaded flesh, very fresh coloring....
Numilo. Semi-double, dark crimson reverse of petals shaded with purple; showy
Officinalis. Single; white..............
Officinalis alba (Old Double White). Blush-white; early-flowering.
Officinalis rosea (Old Double Rose). Rich bright shining rose; very early.
Old Double Crimson. This fine old Peony is very effective when planted in masses; one of the earliest to bloom. Per 100, $\$ 20$.
Octave Demay. Very large flower, very delicate pink, with narrow collar of rib-bon-like white petals, center deeper flesh with occasional purple petaloids. Fragrant and good keeper; dwarf and distinct.
Perfection (Richardson). Light pink, fading to flesh; fine and fragrant. ..
Philomele. Soft satiny rose-color, center composed of saffron-yellow ligules tufted lively red; an elegant flower of remarkable freshness.
Prince de Salm Dyck. Lovely lilac, chamois center, tufted lilac..
Princess Galitzen. Soft carnation, very narrow center, petals of sulphur-yellow; fine

100
Petite Renee. Very large flowers in clusters, clear carmined purple, central petals very narrow, clear carmine striped white, golden extremities, yellow background. Very striking variety and very showy; extra fine.
Preciosa nova. Yellowish white, washed with bright carmine.
Pottsi plena. Fine crimson purple
President Roosevelt. Perfectly shaped; double flower, dark red.

100
1000
50
500

Rubra superba (Richardson). Grand globe-shaped flower; purplish crimson; very late. One of the finest reds in cultivation.
Rubra Triumphans. Crimson-purple.
$75 \quad 800$


## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Reine Victoria. Carnation-white, center clear yellow, Each Perdoz. red stamens.
Rose d'Amour. Large flower of very soft carnation bink; very fresh color; fine $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 25 & \$ 2 & 50\end{array}$

Solfaterre. Collar of large, pure white petals, those of
the center narrow and sulphur-yellow. One of the best.75 beautiful lively violet-red, with brilliant silvery reflex; extra fine
Sara Bernhardt. Large flowers of fine effect; corolla of large petals, lively violet-rose, center salmon.
Sulphurea. White, shaded with light sulphur. Very
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Clear cherry rose: very brilliant.
Tenuifolia. Same as following variety, but with beautiful single fowers
Tenuifolia flore pleno. Deeply cut, fringe-like foliage; flowers bright scarlet-crimson; rare and fine
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Large, imbricated flower; soft carnation-pink, with white reflex, carmine center; very fresh coloring. One of the best.
Triomphe du Nord, Violet-rose, lilac shade
Triumphans Gandavensis. Large flower, pinkish white, shaded chamois; good habit.


Peony Tenuifolia

## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Van Dyck. Fresh salmon-rose, with lighter center; Each Ferdoz large convex flower. Very striking
Victoria Modeste. Large flowers of violet-rose, center petals marked with large salmon lines.75

Victoire de l'Alma. Large flower of perfect form, purplish violet-scarlet; silvery reflex; extra
Victoire Leman. Fresh pink collar, sulphur center, bordered carmine; very pretty flower

## Virginie. Large flower, pink, tinted lilac, very fresh

 coloring; lateWhitleyi. White; large and sweet
35
350
Washington. Red, shaded scarlet

## Kelway Peonies

Kelway \& Son are the most famous of the English Peony-growers. The following is a selection of their best varieties:
Agnes Mary Kelway. Light rose guard petals, yellow petaloides, with a rose tuft; extra fine. First-class certificate, R. B. S.
Arimus. Purple-crimson, showing golden anthers
Baroness Schroeder. Lovely flesh-pink. First-class certificate, R. B. S.

Cyclops. Purple-crimson. First-class certificate, R. B. S.

Cavalleria Rusticana. Very full, dark purple crimson. First-class certificate, R. B. S.
Duke of Cambridge. A very handsome bright crimson flower: a superb variety; the very best of its color. $\$ 8$ per doz.
Helena. White, inner petals tipped yellow. First-class certificate, R. B. S.
Duke of Devonshire. "A large variety of deep rose color, with large outer guard petals and dense center."-Journal of Horticulture. "Duke of Devonshire is a fine large double variety, with deep rose guard petals and a mass of small inner petals of the same color."-Gardeners' Magazine. Award of Merit, R: H. S...
Ilion. White guard petals and white narrow center petals
Limosel. Very bright, clear light lilac-rose; very large flower; full double, with a broad guard petal and narrower petals in the center; sweet-scented. Certificate of merit, R. B. S. 1897
Lord Roseberry. Crimson; very fine.
Lottie Collins. Deep purple; early-flowering. Award of merit, R. H. S.
Lyde. Rose-color center, tinted pink; distinct and extra fine. First-class certificate, R. H. S. 100
Miss Brice. Rose guard petals, yellow and rose petaloids, rose tuft. First-class certificate, R. H. S.

Miss Salway. White guard petals, sulphur center; very fine. First-class certificate, R. H. S. and certificate of merit, R. B. S.
Moonlight. Large white, tufted in the center. Award of merit, R. H. S.
Mr. Manning. Deep glowing crimson. Certificate of merit, R. B. S.
Olivia., A lovely flower with broad white guard petals and a sulphur-colored center..
Prince George. Fine purple. First-class certificate, R. B. S.
Prince of Wales. Soft lilac-rose; very large flower. First-class certificate, R. B. S...................
Princess Irene. Pink guard petals, yellow petaloids.
Summer Day. Creamy white. Certificate of merit, R. B. S
Sir T. J. Lipton. Large flower, with golden stamens appearing in the center of bright rosy crimson petals. "A huge double, bright rosy carmine flower of great merit."-Gardening World. Certificate of merit, R. B. S., 1897.

## Peony Clumps

We can supply large undivided clumps of many varieties of Peonies. Typewritten price-list of these will be sent on request.


Syringa villosa Jutea
Dr. Masters. Double; lilaceous.
Dame Blanche. Double: white.
Emile Lemoine. Double; very large flowers, of fine globular form rosy lilac; beautiful.
Geant des Batailles. Bright reddish lilac, in large trusses. 75 cts.
Grand Duc Constantine. Ashy lilac; double.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; enormous spikes; pure white flowers, large and full; buds creamy white.
La Ville de Troyes. Large, purptish red flowers; fine. \$1.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Double; purplish violet
Le Gaulois. Rosy lilac; a very lovely variety. 75 cts.
Lemoinei. Rose, turning to lilac; double.
Lemoinei fl. pl. Double; carmine-violet.
Leon Simon. Double, compact panicles; flowers bluish crimsou.
Madame Lemoine. Superb; double; white. $\$ 1$.
Madame F. Morel. Violet-pink; large and fine; single.
Madam Casimir-Perier. Creamy white; lovely double.
Mad. Abel Chatenay. Double; milk-white. \$2.
Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. The best white Lilac. 75 cts .
Michael Buchner. Dwarf plant; very double; color pale lilac. 81.
Negro. Very dark violaceous purple.
President Carnot. Double; lilac tint, marked in center with white. \$1. Rothomagensis. Violacenus lilac. 35 cts.
Souvenir de Louis Spæth. Most distinct and beautiful variety; trusses immense; very compact florets, very large; the color is deep purplish red. \$1.
Villosa Lutea. A late-flowering species, blooming a month later than other varieties, with deep pink flowers; extremely free-flowering and effective. Makes a large splendid specimen. \$1.
Viviand Morel. Long spikes; light bluish lilac, center white; double. Wm. Robinson. Double; violaceous pink.

## New Lilacs on Their Own Roots

Of late years there has been a multitude of new varieties of lilacs grown, and some of them have very great beauty, but, unfortunately, almost all the stock offered, both in this country and Europe, has been budded on privet and is practically worthless, for Lilacs grown on this are certain to die in a few years. Nurserymen bud Lilacs on privet because they can produce a large stock quickly and inexpensively, but one Lilac on its own roots is worth a score of budded plants.

Ten years ago we bought all the available stock of choice named Lilacs on their own roots in Europe, and since then we have been both growing and buying until we have a very large and fine stock, and the only stock of named Lilacs grown on their own roots, in America.

Price, except where noted, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.
Amethystina. Very dark reddish purple.
Alba grandifiora. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers. 75 c . Alphonse Lavalle. Double; large panicles; blue, shaded violet. \$2. A. W. Paul. Red, back of flower whitish.

Bertha Dammann. Pure white; very large panicles of flowers; fine. \$2.
Charles X. Large shining leaves and great trusses of reddish purple flowers.
Charles Joly. A superb dark reddish purple variety; double. \$1. Congo. Bright wallflower red. $\$ 1$.
Dr. Lindley. Large, compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers; dark red in bud; very fine.


New Litac, Marie Legraye

## Stenanthium Robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece)

This remarkably hardy perennial is, without doubt, one of our best new introductions, and may be classed with the showiest of all herbaceous plants. As the buds begin to unfold, they are quite upright, and of a light green tinge, gradually becoming whiter until at last they burst forth into a veritable snowbank of drooping, fleecy bloom of the purest white, the panicles often 2 to 3 feet long. After several weeks, the flowers, as they ripen, turn to shades of pink and purple. It is a vigorous perennial, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet, and is absolutely hardy throughout the United States and Canada.

The Mountain Feather Fleece is of easy cultivation, but takes some time to become well established, and, if given plenty of food, makes a wonderful show, equaled by few plants of any description. It prefers a moist and partially shaded position. The illustration gives some idea of the wonderful effect of a large mass of Stenanthiums when in full bloom, but inadequately conveys the beauty of the delicate, feathered, drooping flowers. Strong plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

## Malva Moschata

This lovely Mallow blooms profusely in June and July, and grows 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers are rosecolored; 2 inches across. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Arenaria montana

Forming fine mounds smothered with large snowy white flowers in early summer. A valuable rock-garden and border plant; grows 6 inches high. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Heliopsis B. Ladhans

An improved variety of great refinement and free flowering qualities. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Phlox Carolina

A very desirable native Phlox, growing about 12 inches high. Bright pink flowers in May and June. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Polemonium reptans

(Jacob's Ladder)

Useful border plants about 12 inches high, with deep green, finely cut foliage and spikes of showy blue flowers in May and June; of graceful growth. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Spirea filapendula

A plant of decided merit growing 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with fern-like foliage, with loose clusters of white flowers; blooms end of May. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Saponaria officinalis fl. pl.

Beautiful plant, growing about 2 feet high and blooming in August; large double flowers of a lovely soft rose-pink. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

Stenanthium robustum


## Tunica saxifraga

A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer; useful either for the rockery or the border. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Clematis paniculata

This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants we know. The plant is of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it a grace and elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and even did it not flower at all, it would be one of the most desirable vines. The flowers appear in the greatest profusion during August, and continue until late in the fall, are of white color and most deliciously fragrant. 2 -year-old, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 14$ per 100; 3 -year-old, extra strong, 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 18$ per $100 ; 4$ -year-old, extra strong, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., $\$ 24$ per 100 .

Clematis paniculata can be used very effectively for covering steep banks. When used in this way it should be cut back to the ground annually; if this is done there will be no tangled masses of old vine

## Plants Suitable for Naturalizing

The most delightful and least troublesone form of gardening is the phating of suitable hardy plants and hulbs in the rougher parts of the grounds and allowing them to take care of thems lves exartly the same as the wild flowers. Many planto are perfeetly at home in the grass; of eourse we do not mean the grass of a lawn which must be mown, but the grass of meadows and orchards, along streams and ponds and on the edges of woods and wild shrubbery. We give a few suitable varieties below, but there are scores of others, and we shall be glad to send a list of these when desired.

BELLIS perennis (Double English Daisy). There is nothing more charming for naturalizing than this popular little flower endeared to thousands by Robert Burns' delightful poem. It can even be grown on the lawn, as it accommodates itself to the lawn-mower. White and pink varicties. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 .
ASTER Nover-Angliæ rubra. Everybody knows the wild Asters which make such beautiful pictures along the roadsides in the fall, but this splendid largeflowered variety does not grow wild throughout the country. Either for naturalizing, for the garden, or for planting among shrubbery, there is no finer fallflowering plant. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .
AQUILEGIA Canadensis. This beautiful native Columbine grows wild in many parts of the country. There is no finer subject for naturalizing. It is perfectly at home on a rocky bank or in the grass. $\$ 1.50$ per doz.. $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Corulea (True). This charming blue and white Columbine is one of the loveliest of garden plants and just as desirable for naturalizing. \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.
Chrysantha. A bright yellow Columbine that is in bloom for two months. Used with A. carulea, blue, and A. Canadensis. red, a most charming picture can he made. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., S8 per 100 .
HARDY ENGLISH PRIMROSE. One of the loveliest sights in all England are the hardy primroses in bloom in orchard and meadows in early spring. In many places the ground is carpeted with their lovely canary-yellow flowers, which are delightfully fragrant. They are equally hardy here, and nothing can be more delightful, either for naturalizing in orchard, meadow, along a brook, or planting in borders or along the edge of a shrubbery border. 10 cts each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .
CORONILLA varia. One of the prettiest floral pictures we have ever seen was a great mass of this in one of the meadows of Franklin Park, Boston. It completely covered the ground and had piled itself up in a pleasing tangled mass of green foliage and white and pink bloom. $\$ 1.25$ per doz.


Phlox divaricata Canadensis, naturalized
HELIANTHUS, or HARDY SUNFLOWERS. All varieties of hardy Sunflowers are fine for naturalizing, and where the selection of varieties is left to us we will furnish them at the following low prices. $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1,000 .

## Phlox divaricata Canadensis

One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced into Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to meet with much favor when better known, as nothing can produce such a checrful corner in the garden in very early spring. Frequently beginning to bloom early in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large, bright lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems about 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant. Extremely fine for naturalizing in the woods and shady places. Although this Phlox is usually found growing wild in shady places, it will do better if it is planted where it has full exposure to the sun and will bloom more freely. 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Other Choice Hardy Perennial Flowers Suitable for Naturalizing

Butterfly-weed (Asclepias).
Orange or yellow day-lilies (Hemerocallis).
Sweet rocket (Hesperis)

Anemone Pennsylvanica.
Japanese anemones, white.
Iris versicolor.

Iris Sibirica, var. sanguinea.
Lythrum roseum.
Giant knot-weed.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis).
Phlox (maculata).
Goat's beard (Spiraa aruncus).


Border of Hardy Plants

## Some Notable Hardy Plants

Elsewhere will be found a very complete list of hardy plants, but the following varieties are especially desirable, and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity at very low prices.

## Aquilegias

All of the single long-spurred Aquilegias, or Columbines, are extremely beautiful, and a collection of them should be a feature in every garden. Foremost among these choice plants are our native Aquilegias. If these and other choice hardy plants were as well known as bedding plants, the day of geraniums, coleus and other commonplace plants would soon be over. The flowers of these Aquilegias are most lovely and delicate, ranging from white to crimson, including shades of blue and yellow. The exquisite Rocky Mountain Columbine, Aquilegia cœrulea, is one of the loveliest flowers in cultivation, and it and Aquilegia Canadensis, which grows wild so plentifully in many localities, are both fine for naturalizing and will thrive if planted in the grass of meadows and allowed to take care of themselves. They are also fine for the formal garden. Assorted varieties, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 9$ per 100 . For complete list of varieties, see general list of hardy plants.

## Armeria (Thrift)

[^1]
## Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress)

One of the most desirable of the very early spring-flowering plants that is especially adapted for the rock-garden, but which succeeds equally well in the border, where it forms a dense carpet, which is completely covered early in the season with pure white flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Stokesia Cyanea

## (The Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant, which forthe past few seasons, has been the most admired flower on our grounds. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely, from early in July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurealike blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding an any open sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Rare Varieties of Hardy Asters

These are among the showiest of late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom when most other hardy plants are past. The following varieties are distinct and fine:
Novæ-Angliæ, Wm. Bowman. Large, rich, rosy purple flowers, with a deep golden bronze disk; very showy, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Novi-Belgii, Robert Parker. Long sprays of beautiful large soft lavender-blue flowers, with yellow center. Extra fine. Height 5 feet. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.



Pompone Chrysanthemums

## RARE VARIETIES OF HARDY ASTERS, continued

Novæ-Angliæ rubra. This grand old new England Aster is really one of the best late-flowering plants in cultivation. It is fine for garden, shrubbery, or naturalizing, and is literally covered with showy purplish red flowers in the fall. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. $\$ 8$ рег 100.
Novi-Belgii, Ella. Large, delicate mauve flowers, with golden center: profuse bloomer; extra fine. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Novi-Belgii, D. B. Crane. Panicles of large flowers of a rich mauve shade shot with rose; very handsome, dwarf and early. 15c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
William Marshall. Large, handsome flowers, exquisite clear mauve; vigorous grower. One of the best in this section. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. Many people confuse these hardy Asters with the annual Asters, so much used by florists for cut-flowers. They are entirely different, and, in our opinion, more beautiful and useful.

## Blackberry Lily

## (Pardanthus Sinensis)

Lily-like flowers of a bright orange color spotted with red, which are succeeded by seeds that resemble blackberries. Very showy and desirable. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Large-flowered Chrysanthemums

We have collected from farm gardens some of the old-fashioned Chrysanthemums which are really hardy and which bloom in October and November, after all other outdoor flowers are gone. Often in bloom when the snow is on the ground; old, established beds are very showy, 3 to 4 feet high. When in bloom are a perfect mass of flowers. Our stock is grown in pots and can be delivered any time during the spring or summer. We offer three large-flowered varietiesWhite. Pink and Blush-white. 15 cts, each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .


Chrysanthemum latifolium

## Chrysanthemum latifolium

We have at last succeeded in getting a stock of the true variety of this most beautiful of all the Single Daisies. It is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants for the garden or border, and produces its large, beautiful single white flowers in the greatest profusion. It should be included in every collection of hardy plants. 15 c . each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
SHASTA DAISY. This new California Daisy has been introduced with a great hurrah, and may be all that is claimed for it, but, so far, in our garden, does not appear to be so good as Chrysanthemum latifolium, which it resembles. However, there is a large demand for it and it is our business to supply the demand. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz.
PRINCESS HENRY. This has larger flowers than C. latifolium, and really is an improvement. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Pompone Chryanthemums

These are the small-flowered Chrysanthemums of the old-fashioned gardens, and bloom in October and November after almost all flowers are gone. They are showy in the garden and effective as cut-flowers, and, being perfectly hardy and of easiest culture, can be successfully grown in any garden. We offer a fine collection of the best varieties, ranging from white to deep crimson. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 Globe d'Or. Light yellow; extra.
Regulus. Bronze-yellow.
Wm. Westlake. Dark red, center yellow.
Triumph. Deep rose; large.
Blushing Bride. Light pink.
Julia. Dark crimson; large flowers of good form.
Flora. Bright yellow.
Trojan. Dark yellow, striped coppery red.
Golden Pheasant. Golden yellow.

## POMPONE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Elegante. Pink; center white.
S. Croats. Yellowish white; almost pure white when fully open. Deans. Pure white.
St. Illona. White tipped with pink.
Bob. Light pink; yellow center
Tiber. Yellow and copper-red.
Fairy Queen. Blush shading to bronze.
Rosinante. Pale pink, center lighter.
Donizula. Blush.
Pink Beauty. Very small button-like pink flower.
Rubra minima. Very small button-like flowers; coppery red.

## Physostegia Virginica alba

An American plant, and by no means a new one; yet it is a flower so unique in its make-up that it stands apart from all others and alone. For massing, planting in association with other appropriate varieties in the border, for planting with shrubbery or for cut-bloom, it is unrivaled. In value it is not equaled by the popular Golden Glow: and it possesses a constitution just as rugged. Its large, graceful spikes of white flowers are produced in greatest profusion from about the middle of June, and if kept cut (so as not to produce seed) it continues to flower in a perfect mass of bloom until frost. The flowers themselves are intensely interesting and attractive, resembling large heather. The stems are long, square, thick, rigid and strong, holding the flowers in a dignified and stately manner when upon the plant and when cut. The plants form large, dense clumps, 3 or 4 feet high, and require no petting, succeeding on all kinds of soil and in all situations. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.

## Polyanthus, or Cowslip

This charming spring-blooming plant belongs to the Primrose family, the hardy varieties of which are so very popular in England, but are rarely seen in this country, owing partly to an impression that they cannot be grown in this climate. This is a mistake, as they do very well here. For the front of borders and shrubbery, for spring bedding, and for naturalizing in moist and partly shaded places nothing can be finer. The coloring in the flowers is especially rich and fine. At this writing we have a long border of these plants in bloom in our garden, and nothing gives us greater pleasure. They are so charming in habit, rich and varied in coloring, and so early to bloom, coming with the spring-flowering bulbs, that nothing can be more acceptable. We use them freely for decorating the dining-table and library windows, taking plants up from the border and putting them in fern-dishes and pots, where they go on blooming as if they had never been disturbed. Their hardiness has been pretty well settled by the severe winter of 1898 and 1899 . The minimum temperature at our country place was 24 degrees below zero. Not a single Polyanthus was injured, and they were planted in wet soil at that. 15 cts, each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.
Large-flowered White. An improved variety, with very large flowers; very fine. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.00$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Hardy Primroses

The bardy Primroses do not receive the attention they deserve. They are charming little spring-flowering plants of the easiest culture, and thrive in partial shade. Very valuable for naturalizing and for edging beds and borders. They are among the modest things of earth which have a charm and loveliness all their own.
Primula Cashmeriana. A rare and beautiful Primrose with rich vio-let-purple flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Primula Japonica. Showy; perfectly hardy; colors ranging from pure white to rich purplish crimson. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Primula Lorelei. A rare and exquisitely beautiful variety with large heads of purplish pink or white flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens; more's the pity, for its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. The plants offered are grown from the finest strains to be obtained in England, where hardy plants are universally grown and where new and improved varieties are constantly being produced. Fine large plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .


Hardy Chrysanthemums (see page 30 :

## Epimedium (Barrenwort)

A genus of dwarf-growing plants with leathery foliage and panicles of lovely white, yellow and lilac-colored flowers. The foliage of all the varieties offered below assumes the most beautiful tints of color in autumn.
Lilacea. Beautiful lilac.
Muschianum. Creamy white.
Niveum. Pure white.
Sulphureum. Light yellow.
Any of the above four varieties, 20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Hardy Ferns

Varieties marked * require shade; those marked $\dagger$ succeed in open border.
*Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern.)
*Aspidium acrostichoides (Wood Fern).

* " marginale.
* " Goldianum (Shield Fern).
$\dagger$ Asplenium ebeneum (Ebony Fern).
$\dagger$ " Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern).
* " Thelypteris.
$\dagger$ " Trichomanes (Spleenwort).
$\dagger$ Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern).
$\dagger$ Nephronium Filix-mas (Male Fern).
$\dagger$ Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern).
$\dagger$ " Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).
†Osmunda gracilis. (Flowering Fern).
" Claytoniana (Flowering Fern).
" cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).
regalis (Royal Fern).


Improved Gaillardias


Dianthus barbatus (see page 31)

## HARDY FERNS, continued

*Phegopteris Dryopteris (Beech Fern). hexagonoptera (Beech Fern).
$\dagger$ Polypodium falcatum.
Pteris aquilina.
*Woodsia obtusa.
*Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern).
$\dagger$ " Virginica.
Any of the above Ferns, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz:, $\$ 10$ per 100

## Foxglove (Digitalis)

In England the Foxglove grows wild, but, notwithstanding this, it is a great garden favorite, as it well deserves to be. For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed and, planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orchard or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory. Strictly speaking, it is a biennial, but, as it renews itself from selfsown seed, it may be treated as a perennial. Mr. Falconer has naturalized thousands of Foxgloves in Schenley Park, and nothing he has planted attracts more attention and admiration. Planted in the fall, Foxgloves will bloom well the following season. I offer a fine lot of strong plants, grown from the best strains obtainable in Europe. 15 cts . each. $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Improved Gaillardias

We consider the Gaillardia one of the most beautiful and desirable hardy plants in cultivation, and have had a large stock of Kelway's famous strain grown for our customers. We offer these plants for less than they have ever been sold for, either in this country or Europe. Though such an ornamental addition to the herbaceous border, the perennial Gaillardia is content with extremely simple treatment. Dig the soil deeply and enrich with well-rotted manure. We recommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. Give a moderate amount of room and peg down, and a grand effect is to be obtained. Every one will have noticed how grandly Gaillardias have thriven through the recent drought; they seem hardly to need water, but we recommend watering liberally to insure the finest flowers. The Gaillardia which Kelway \& Son have been so successful in improving and popularizing is, of course, simply invaluable as a cutflower, on account of its being so lasting when gathered and so brilliant and beautiful. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November, and the greater the drought and scarcity of other flowers the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated. No more brilliant and beautiful sight can be imagined than a large bed of Gaillardias, with their profusion of highly colored flowers of all shades. Some of the varieties of this improved strain measure fully 5 inches in diameter. Mr. Robinson, in the English Flower Garden, recommends that they should be planted in bold groups, and remarks that no plants have finer effect in a bed by themselves, and we quite agree with him. Fixtra strong, fine plants, in a splendid assortment of colors, which will be sure to give complete satisfaction. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Geum (Avens)

Pretty border plants, growing about 18 inches high, and protucing brilliant showy, bright-colored flowers during the greater part of the summer and fall.
atrosanguineum. Large, dark crimson flowers.
COCCINEUM. Showy searlet flowers.
15 ets. each, \$1 per doz.

## Helianthus

Lwtiflorus. The best of the summer-blooming varieties of hardy Sunflowers; flowers 3 inches in diameter and freely procluced. Plant grows 3 to 4 feet high, and spreads rapidly. Fine for cutting, for the border, and for planting among shrubs. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .
H. G. Moon. New. A grand seedling variety with abundance of large rich golden yellow flowers, rising well above the folinge, extra fine. Height 4 feet. August and September. Award of merit, R. H. S. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Miss Mellish. An improved variety of Helianthus letiflorus; of taller growth and having larger flowers. A decided improvement and most beautiful sort. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hibiscus Moscheutos

We wish to call attention to this extremely showy and satisfactory plant. It thrives in any garden soil, and is equally desirable as a garden plant or naturalized along the edges of brooks and ponds, or planted among shrubs. The plant grows 4 or 5 feet high, is very bushy, and in August and September is covered with immense single flowers 6 to 8 inches across, from pure white to deep rose in color. The pink variety of this plant is the one that grows so abundantly in the Jersey meadows, consequently it is very desirable for marsh and swamp planting.
In separate colors. White, blush-pink and deep rose. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., 810 per 100.
Mixed Colors. Strong plants at a specially low price. $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.


Single Hollyhocks


Liatris pycnostachya (see page 34)

## Hollyhocks

Have you ever noticed that painters choose single Hollyhocks as subjects for floral paintings oftener than any other flower. We suppose the reason for this is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people, and recognize that the common, and we fear sometimes despised, single Hollyhock, is one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. Nothing can be more effective than a large group or mass of single Hollyhocks, and once planted they will literally take care of themselves, even if planted in the grass. We know of patches that have not been cultivated or disturbed in any way for twenty years. We are determined to have single Hollyhocks for our landscape gardening work, so we collected seed from old-fashioned (they will soon be new-fashioned) gardens and had thousands of plants grown for our customers. Some people think double Hollyhocks are more beautiful than single. They are mistaken, although the doubles are beautiful, but inclined to be top-heavy, often need staking and are liable to disease. Hollyhocks planted in the fall will bloom well the following summer.

## SPECIAL OFFER OF HOLLYHOCKS

Best Large-flowered, Single, all colors, mixed Pcr doz. 100
Best Large-flowered, Double, mixed colors....
125
80
Chater's Famous Strain. Best double grown.
In separate colors.
$150 \quad 1000$
New Allegheny. Immense semi-double flowers,
with fringed edges; very beautiful. Each, 15c... 1501000
Our Hollyhocks are free from disease, and to ensure this we are having them grown in Ohio in soil which is entirely free from the Hollyhock disease.

## Heliopsis pitcherianus

A desirable hardy herbaceous plant, growing from 2 to 3 feet high; a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season, and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and are very graceful for cutting. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Festuca glauca

A dwarf grass with very distinct blue foliage. Does not grow over 8 or 10 inches high, and is very effective. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz

## Vitis coignettiæ

This grand wild grape-vine from Japan is of remarkably rapid growth, and the foliage turns to a rich wine-color in the fall. Not sufficiently hardy in the North, but south of Philadelphia it is most valuable. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## Two Useful Irises

TECTORUM. This is a beautiful white Iris, resembling $I$. Sibirica in habit and blooming at the same time-early in June. It is extremely vigorous and hardy, and very valuable either for the garden or for naturalizing on the edge of ponds or streams. 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .
SIbIRICA SANGUINEA. This is the best of the Siberian Irises, and is extremely desirable in every respect. The brilliant blue flowers are freely produced. The plant grows with great vigor and is perfectly hardy. Splendid for the garden, and nothing finer for naturalizing. 10c. each, 75 c . per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .

## Leontopodium alpinum

## (Edelweiss, or Alpine Snowflower)

Well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is a hardy plant, and well worth a trial. It should be grown either on the rockery or in welldrained, sandy soil. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Saponaria ocymoides splendens

A charming creeping plant, even prettier than the creeping Phloxes. It is quite as free-flowering, and piles itself up in masses that are lovely beyond description; beautiful bright pink flowers produced in June. One really good thing that should be in every garden. Pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Liatris pycnostachya

The popular name of this striking plant is Kansas Gay Feather. Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its very unusual appearance; but it is very beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction for butterflies; when in bloom it is always surrounded by them. See illustration on page 33 . 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Lychnis splendens, Double Red

## (Ragged Robin)

Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep red flowers of exquisite fragrance, which remain in perfection six weeks. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Tufted Pansies, or Bedding Violas

The tufted Pansies are hybrids of Pansies and Viola cornuta, and are quite distinct from Pansies in habit and coloring, and we think far more beautiful. The flowers are smaller, but unique in coloring, and the plants spread from the roots like a violet, making them true perennials. They are perfectly hardy, enduring the extremely cold weather of 1898-99 in an open border without protection. They are immensely popular in England and Scotland, where they are generally used for bedding and table decorations, and nothing can be more charming for either purpose. We have always admired these flowers in England, but were not certain that they would thrive in this climate, but after testing them a year in our garden we are convinced that they will do as well here as they do abroad. We have had a splendid lot of plants grown from the best collections in Scotland. They can be planted in the summer, fall or spring. In separate colors or mixed. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Mertensia Virginica (Blue Bells)

An early spring-flowering plant, growing, about 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with drooping panicles of handsome light blue flowers, fading to clear pink. One of the most interesting of our native spring flowers. May and June. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Oriental Poppies

I remember very well the first time I saw an Oriental Poppy. I was a boy then, and it excited me wonderfully, and I thought it the most remarkable flower in the world: and now, after twenty-five years have gone by and I have seen almost all the known flowers of the world, I am still of the opinion that it is mighty fine, striking and effective, and I have taken the trouble to gather and have grown a collection of several varieties. The foliage of Oriental Poppies dies away in the summer, and many think they are dead, but they will start into growth again in the fall. They are rather hard to establish, but, once established, prove the most persistent perennial.
Orientale. The type. Immense orange-red flowers, 8 Each Per doz. to 12 inches in diameter.
$\$ 8$ per $100.80 \quad 15 \quad \$ 150$
Orientale, Brightness (Bracteatum). Flowers rich glowing salmon, crimson-brown blotch at base of petal
Orientale, Fire King, New. Large, fiery scarlet flowers with glittering black center; very handsome; $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ feet high.
Oriontale, Royal Prince. Large, brilliant scarlet fluwers.
Orientale, Salmon Queen. Large, handsome, soft sal-mon-scarlet flowers.
Orientale, Trilby. Beautiful cerise-scarlet, with handsome black spots at base of petals; distinct and extra fine; not very hardy
Orientale, Duke of Teck. Large brilliant crimsonscarlet flowers, handsome; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high
Orientale, Masterpiece. New. Flowers very large and handsome, of the palest salmon-pink, slightly tinged mauve, borne on stiff stems; extra fine.
$25 \quad 250$
$35 \quad 350$
$20 \quad 200$
$25 \quad 250$
$20 \quad 200$
$20 \quad 200$

## ORIENTAL POPPIES, continued

Orientale multiflorum. Large, deep blood-crimson Each Perdoz. flowers of medium size; free bloomer and early; 3 feet high.
$\$ 0 \quad 20 \quad \$ 2 \quad 00$
Orientale, Princess of Wales. Lovely flowers of satiny gray, shot with pink, but attractive art shade 3 feet high. Award of Merit, R. H. S.
$30 \quad 300$
Orientale, Scarlet Giant. Dazzling scarlet, with glittering black blotch at base of petals. 3 ft . high,
$20 \quad 200$
Monarch. Brilliant orange-scarlet with black blotches sturdy, erect grower

30300
Mahony. Deep maroon, very distinct but not very handsome variety

25250
Novelty. Glowing crimson; a handsome late-flowering six-petaled variety
$35 \quad 350$
Queen Alexandra. Flowers cup-shaped; soft, satiny salmon-pink with black blotches

200

## Genista scoparia elatior

At last we have a Genista, or Broom, that is perfectly hardy in this climate. All know the yellow-flowered Genistas that the florists sell for Easter at prices ranging from two to ten dollars each. This hardy Genista is just as beautiful as these and can be grown in any one's garden or shrubbery. It is of slow growth, but eventually reaches a height of 3 to 4 feet and as many feet across. In June it is covered with beautiful yellow pea-shaped flowers which continue a long time on the plant. We consider this one of the most valuable small shrubs introduced during many years. Strong pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Saxifraga cordifolia

This, the only Saxifraga, or Rockfoil, that is hardy in this climate, is distinguished by its large, handsome, shiny foliage, and its dense panicles of lovely pink flowers which are produced very early in the spring. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Hardy English Ivies

We have a fine stock of pot-grown plants suitable for early fall or spring planting. These Ivies are hardy if planted against a north wall. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 16$ per 100 .

## Southernwood

Artemisia abrotanum (Southernwood, or "Old Man.") 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Artemisia stelleriana. A trailing species with handsome silvery gray foliage; 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Wallflowers

The old favorite fragrant Wallflower; mixed colors, including yellow, brown, etc. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .

## Cerastium

## (Snow-in-Summer)

Tomentosum. A desirable lowgrowing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers, suitable for the rockery, or for carpeting dry, sunny spots, such as covering graves or steep banks. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.

Biebersteinii. Similar to $C$. tomentosum. but the flowers are very much more beautiful. The plant is dwarf and covers the ground with a mat of silvery foliage which is almost evergreen. The starry flowers are white and extremely beautiful. They are produced freely in June. The plant is for the rockery, covering dry banks or edging borders. 15 c . each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Platycodon

Mariesi. A valuable dwarf variety, bearing blue bellshaped flowers nearly 3 inches across, for a long season in late summer and early autumn. One of the finest of border plants. The unopened buds are nearly as beautiful as the flowers themselves, and are particularly interesting in their peculiar shape. Extremely effective when planted in groups. 15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Mariesi nana. The Platycodon, or Wahlenbergia, has been for many years one of the most popular hardy plants, and deservedly so. This new variety is a decided improvement, as the plants are dwarfer and more compact, and never fall over. Beautiful white or blue bell-shaped flowers produced in the greatest profusion. This new plant is to be highly commended Price of either white or blue variety, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .

## Polygonum cuspidatum

A magnificent plant for producing bold masses of foliage, growing 8 feet high in good soil. Numerous fragrant white spirea-like flowers issue from the axils of the leaves. A stately plant for large flower-borders, shrubberies, wild gardens, banks of streams and ponds and for growing beneath large trees. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Pyrethrums

The Pyrethrums are so simply and easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden, whether small or large. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut-flowers through the summer and autumn months. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems; most convenient for vase-decoration. In form the double varieties are somewhat aster-or chrysanthemum-like, and as their chief beauty is in the months of May and June, they may well be designated Spring Chrysanthemums possessing the advantage over the chrysanthemums of being able to withstand the severest winter without protection. The single-flowered varieties are veritable colored marguerites and possess a range of color and hardiness that marguerites might envy in vain. Nothing can surpass the Pyrethrum for profusion of flowers in the season; flowers succeed flowers without stint, and the blossoms are not injured by storm or sun Their position should be in the border or in beds. The plants may, with advantage, be cut down after June, which will keep up a greater succession of bloom through the autumn. Pyrethrums grow freely in any ordinary garden soil; a good rich loam suits them, perhaps, best and in order to secure size, brilliancy and number of flowers, plenty of ordinary well-rotted manure may be added to well-trenched, well-drained soil, and plenty of water may be given when they are in bud in the dry summer weather. A mulching may be applied in dry localities with advantage. The older varieties have been greatly improved upon during the past ten or fifteen years, which is the period during which Kelway \& Son have made them a specialty, and the refined shape and brilliant or soft shades of the newer sorts have caused the Pyrethrum to become deservedly popular. We offer a splendid lot of plants of the choicest single varieties grown from Kelway's famous strains.
All Colors Mixed. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 9$ per 100.

## Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow"

This hardy plant of recent introduction is entitled to rank with single hollyhocks for picturesqueness. In good soil it grows from 8 to 10 feet high, branches freely, and for two months in midsummer is literally covered with its large, bright yellow, double flowers. As a garden or lawn plant it is extremely decorative, and equally so as a cut-flower, and very lasting. We have used this a great deal in our landscape work, and have found a large circular group of it surrounded by the dwarfer Rudbechia speciosa extremely effective. 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Hieracium aurantiacum (Hawkweed)

A low-growing, rapid-spreading plant, best adapted for dry, sandy spots or for covering steep slopes. The flowers are borne in flat heads and are of a bright orange-red. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .


Foxglove (Digitalis). See page 32

## Thalictrum aquilegifolium

This is undoubtedly one of the most desirable hardy plants in cultivation. Its fine habit, beautiful foliage and masses of lovely flowers, varying from white to purple through all intermediate shades, make it one of the most handsome things that can be planted. A graceful plant of much charm and distinction. Height 2 to 3 feet; blooms in May and June. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.

## Single Violets

In the varieties offered below, the Single Violets have been brought to such a high point of excellence that they are in equal favor with the double sorts, and, being much easier to grow and free from disease, we strongly recommend the amateur to confine himself to this class. By the use of a coldframe a fine crop of flowers can be had in the spring and in the fall.

## 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100

California. The variety so popular in California. This is one of the best varieties.
Odorata. Small-flowered; very sweet-scented

## Hydrangea scandens

This is the true climbing Hydrangea, one of the rarest and most difficult vines to obtain. We have succeeded in getting a small stock from Japan. It is of slow growth, but a plant will eventually cover the end of a house and is wonderfully beautiful when in bloom. Strong plants, 75 cts each.


The Creeping Phloxes have a charming beauty all their own, and, for general usefulness, are not to be surpassed by any flower that grows. They will thrive in any situation, except a very shady one; and in any soil, no matter how poor, unless it is very wet. They are absolutely hardy without protection; hardy last winter, which killed millions of plants and shrubs, and even trees. They have neat evergreen foliage, and, when in bloom, which is during the month of May, their multitude of lovely pink, white or blue flowers cover everything bencath as completely as a carpet covers a floor. They bloom again in September, but not so freely. For covering rocky hillsides, sandy slopes, bare ground too poor to grow anything else, or for edging borders of hardy plants or shrubs, they are unsurpassed. Our President literally uses these plants by hundreds of thousands in his landscape work, and wherever he uses them there is a large demand for them. Just think of it! These splendid, inexpensive hardy plants, which increase fourfold every year, are almost unknown, while commonplace geraniums, with not one-tenth their beauty, are planted by the million, and must be planted annually.

The CREEPING PHLOXES can be planted advantageously in September and until the fifteenth of October. As we grow them by the acre, we can offer them in quantity at very low prices, which are given below.


## Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety

One of the most important hardy plants of recent introduction, and a grand improvement on the original type of A. Italica, or Italian Alkanet, and a plant which, on account of its remarkable freedom of flowering and its beatifulblue color, is sure to berome one of our most popular Hardy Perennials. It attains a height of 5 or 6 feet, and grodures its pretty blue flowers, which are from 1 to 1 ! inches in diameter, throughout the entire summer. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


Euonymus radicans

## Hardy Climbing Plants

## ACTINIDIA arguta <br> AKeBIA quinata

## AMPELOPSIS Veitchii

Extra strong pot-gxown plants
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe) Extra strong
BERCHEMIA racemosa
BIGNONIA radicans (Native Trumpet Creper) Orange-red
Grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Creeper)
Thunbergii. Scarlet.
Madam Galen. Dark red; free bloomer
CELASTRUS scandens (Bitter Sweet)
Paniculata. New variety from Japan. Very handsome, vigorous vine, with splendid showy fruit
CLEMATIS coccinea
Henryi. Best large-flowered; whitc Vitalba.
Jackmani
Extra large
Paniculata. New; extra-strong plants.
Crispa
Flammula
Virginiana
DOLICHOS Japonicus (Japanese Hardy Bean). The fastest-growing vine in cultivation
EUON YMUS radicans variegata. A most beautiful evergreen vine, suitable for covering low walls or for carpeting the ground. For covering the wolls of a house for a few feet only, nothing can be finer

Each Per doz. $\$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 500$
$25 \quad 250$
$20-175$
20
$20 \quad 2$
505
$100 \quad 10 \quad 00$
$25 \quad 250$
$25 \quad 250$
$\begin{array}{ll}30 & 3 \\ 35 & 3\end{array}$
100
$\$ 1200$
1100
00

00
2.5
35350
25250

| 40 | 4 | 00 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |  |  |
| 00 | 10 | 00 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 160 |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 | 150 |  |

$50 \quad 500$
$20 \quad 200 \quad 1400$

EUON YMUS radicans. A splendid ever- Each Per doz. 100
green vine of slow growth and elegant rich
green foliage. In Erie we saw the walls of a stone house covered with this vine. It was the finest vine effect we have ever seen on a house and just as fine in winter as it is in summer.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\$ 0 & 20 & \$ 2 & 00 & \$ 14 & 00
\end{array}
$$

HONEYSUCKLE, Lonicera Japonica (Evergıcen), Halliana, Brachypoda, aureoreticulata (Golden), 2 yrs, or pot-grown.
Heckrotti. A superb and scarce sort; undoubtedly the finest Honeysuckle in cultivation.
LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine)
MENISPERMUM Canadense (Moonseed)
PERIPLOCA Græca (Silk Vine).

| 20 | 2 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |
| 40 | 4 | 00 |

POLYGONUM Baldschuanicum. A new and vigorous-growing climber that is attracting a great deal of attention in England. Very free-flowering; the small branchiets bear large panicles of pure white flowers.
VITIS Astivalis (American Wild Grape)
Riparia (American Wild Grape)
Odorata (Sweet-scented Wild Grape). Fragrant
Variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage
WISTARIA Sinensis. Purple
Sinensis alba. White.
100

Multijuga (Japanese 11 istaria). A superb variety, with racemes of flowers often 3 feet long.
Multijuga alba. White-flowered.
Frutescens. Our native Wistaria; flowers in the summer time
$20 \quad 200$
15150
25. 250
$25 \quad 250$
$30 \quad 300$
$\begin{array}{ll}50 & 500\end{array}$
1700
1000

3000


Polyanthus naturalized (see page 31)

## HARDY PLANTS (Herbaceous Perennials)

Until hardy plants come into general use we cannot hope for artistic, interesting and beautiful gardens in this country. People of tasteand culture are realizing the ugliness of the stercotyped bedding with lines of color, and will no longer allow their lawns to be daubed with a flower garden like a colored lithograph, although many of our public parks are still guilty of this atrocious work. With the material offered in this list, the most beautiful and interesting gardens are to be made, gardens that increase in interest and beauty year after year; gardens that change their aspect with every change of season. To make a garden with hardy plants and shrubs requires far more taste and knowledge than it does to make one with the few varieties of bedding plants generally used, but the majority of gardeners do not have this knowledge, and have no idea of proper arrangement. But the garden of hardy plants has this advantage: the individual beauty of the plants themselves is so great that a garden cannot fail to be interesting and lovely, no matter how badly arranged, if the cultural skill is sufficient to bring them to perfection. One of the most effective ways of using hardy plants is to plant in a wide border in front of a hedge or shrubbery. The trouble with this arrangement is that the roots of shrubs or hedge get into the border and rob the plants of a large share of their food. This can easily be prevented by placing a sunken wall of concrete between the hedge or shrubbery and border. This wall need be only 2 feet deep and 4 inches thick, and is inexpensively constructed of gravel and cement. Another very effective arrangement is two broad borders through the vegetable garden, with a broad grass walk between them. The effect will be enhanced by building trellises back of the borders and covering them with climbing roses or flowering vines.

Cultivation is of the simplest: beginning with any good garden soil, deeply dig it and enrich it with old rotted stable manure. The best time to plant hardy perennials is when they are just starting into growth in the spring or early in the fall. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out. Avoid wet planting. Do not make the mistake of planting too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set out plants which grow to a height of 2 feet or less, 12 inches apart, and all taller onehalf their height. For example, Aquilegias and Coreopsis which grow 2 feet high may be planted 12 inches apart, while Delphinium formosum and Japanese Iris which grow 3 feet high, should be 18 inches apart.

During the summer, the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convonient to wat a maloh of any loos", light matrial is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground fon baking; grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose.

About the middle of November, or later, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripened, the old hardwooded stems should be removed and burned. Then cover the plants with 2 or 3 inches, not more, of loose strawy stable manure. Care must be taken, however, not to cover the foliage of evergreen plants such as Phlox subulata, Hardy Pinks and Candytuft, as such a covering would cause the foliage to rot and kill the plants.

Most hardy plants which flower during the spring or carly summer months, such as Peonics, Anthericums, Dielytras, Funkias, German Iris, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but they should be given a liberal dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like Phloxes, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, Asters, Boltonias, Physostegias, etc., are better for being replanted at least every two years. The Japanese Anemones are an exception; they shou'd be allowed to remain undisturbed for several years.

## SPECIAL OFFERS OF HARDY PLANTS IN VARIETY

The plants in the following collertions will be of the best and most desirable varieties and the plants of the best quality. but in every instance the selection of varieties is to be made by us; but if purchasers will state the things they have, or don't wish, these will not be in-
cluded in the selection. Sometimes people write asking for a list of the plants contained in these collections. This can not be given, so cluded in the selection. Sometimes people write asking for a list of the plants contained in these collections. This can not be given, so please save us the unpleasantness of refusing by not asking for it.
Offer No. 1 of Hardy Plants. Twenty-five first-class plants in variety for ........................................................................ $\$ 2.50$
Offer No. 2 of Hardy Plants. Fifty first-class plants in variety for ......
Offer No. 3 of Hardy Plants. One hundred first-class plants in varied assortment of best species and varieties for
Offer No. 4. Five hundred Hardy Plants, same as above, but in larger variety, for
In the following list height and time of blooming are indicated as follows: Figures following the letter $H$ indicate height in feet figures following the letter $F$ indicate the number of the month or months the plants bloom in. This is only approximate, as height and time of flowering vary considerably with soils, climates and seasons.

Plants suitable for growing in the shade are marked $*$. For growing in partial shade are marked $\dagger$.
Prices quoted are for not less than half the quantities named, but siagle plants will be furnished at following low rates: Plants at $\$ 1$ or less per doz., 10 cts. eack; plants at $\$ 1.25$ and $\$ 1.50$ per doz., 15 cts. each; plants at $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 2$ per doz., 20 cts. each; plants at $\$ 2.60$ and $\$ 3$ per doz.,*25 cts. each.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

Per doz. 100
.8250
ACANTHUS mollis. A striking foliage plant.........
*ACONITUM Napellus (Monkshood). Beautiful but poisonous plant with blue flowers.
ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl. pl. One of the most useful plants; numerous and dense masses of white flowers; fine for cutting. H 1 to 2 , F 6 to $10 \ldots .$.
Millefolium roseum. Red flowers produced in profusion for a long season; little known in this country but very popular in England. H 1 to 3, $\mathrm{F}+$ to 10
Egyptica. Sulphur-yellow flowers; silvery gray foliage; very neat. H 1 to $3, F 6$ to $8 \ldots . .$.
"The Pearl." An improvement of Ptarmica fl. pl. H 2, F 6 to 10 .
届THIONEMA grandiflora. Flowers in rosy racemes

H $2, \mathrm{~F} 5$ to 8.
AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Perdoz. 100 Beautiful rich crimson flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 7.
Coronaria alba. Pure white. 125800
Coronaria atrosanguinea. Brilliant dark crimson..... 125800
Coronaria bicolor. White and red.

125800
Flos Jovis. Extremely desirable rose-tinted flowers, fine for cutting. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 7125800
ALSTRGEMERIA Chilensis (Chilian Lily). A tuberousrooted plant 2 feet high, with spikes of showy flowers varying from rosy white to deep orange and red, flowering from July to September. In exposed situations requires protection... 150
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Masses of golden yellow flowers. Invaluable for spring flowering. H 1 , F4.
*AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. Desirable perennial with lead-colored blue flowers. lead-colored
H 2, F 5 to 6
*ANEMONE Pennsylvanica. A beautiful native Anemone. Fine for naturalizing H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ F 6
$\dagger$ Japonica rosea. Purplish rose. H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10 .
†Japonica rosea elegans. Improved variety. H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10 .
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
$\dagger$ Japonica alba. White. H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10.

150800
$\dagger$ Japonica, Whirlwind. New semi-double variety. White. H 3 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 9$ to 10 .
$\dagger$ Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Large semi-double Perdoz. 100 flowers of a lovely shade of pink. .................. $\$ 1 \quad 50 \quad \$ 800$
$\dagger$ Japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Pure white, broad, overlapping petals
These charming Japanese Anemones are among the most beautiful things in cultivation. They are perfectly hardy, and in a strong, rich and heavy soil will grow 4 partial shade.


Aquilegia
$\dagger$ A QUILEGIA coeruleal(Rocky Mountain Columbine). Per doz. 100 The most beautiful of all Columbines; one of the most charming hardy flowers in cultivation. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 4 to 5 .
$\$ 175 \quad \$ 1000$
Corrulea lutea. New; large, light yellow flowers. H 1 to 2, F 4 to 5 ..
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 75 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
$\dagger$ Chrysantha. Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months. H 3 to 4, F 5 to $6 \ldots .$.
$\dagger$ Chrysantha alba. A white variety of the above.
150800
125800
$\dagger$ Canadensis (native). Red and yellow. H 1, F 5. . 150800
$\dagger$ Canadensis nana. Very dwarf; distinct and pretty H $\frac{1}{2}$, F 5

150
800
†Skinneri. Scarlet, handsome and distinct. H 3 to 4, F 5.................................................... $\dagger$ Glandulosa. Splendid dwarf variety, with lovely blue and white flowers.................................

+ Jætschaui. Large yellow Jætschaui. Large yellow
flowers, with reddish spurs 150
†Californica. Large orangeyellow flowers.............
$\dagger$ Truncata. Scarlet and yellow; dwarf, very early.

150
800
$\dagger$ Alpina superba. Blue and white...................... ulgaris. Old-fashioned double Columbine........ 125800 Six choice Aquilegias, in six varieties, for 75e., or 12 plants, in 12 varieties, for $\$ 1.50$
AJUGA reptans atropur-Perdoz. 100
purea. Large spikes of purplish blue flowers in May. Valuable plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground in shady places where grass will not grow.
ARENARIA Balearica. Creeping plant, with dense mosslike foliage; white flowers in spring; fine for rockwork. .
ARALIA. Splendid native foliage plants, growing 6 to 8 feet high; of striking effect
Cordata...................... 200
Edulis.
Cachemirica...................... 200
ARABIS alpina. Forms a dense carpet, completely covered with pure white flowers in early spring. Fine for rockwork and edging.

## ARTEMISIA Abrotanum.

 (Old Man, or Southernwood). Dark green, finely cut foliage; aromatic odor.Absinthium (Wormwood)... 150
Stelleriana (Old Woman). Deeply cut silvery foliage; much used in carpet-bedding. H 18 in.
ARUNDO Donax. Splendid for making tropical-like groups; will grow 16 feet high in rich soil........
Donax macrophylla. An improved variety with broader leaves
Donax variegata. Striking variegated foliage. $H$ 5 to 8.
to 5 feet high. They are a mass of beautiful white or pink bloom from late summer until heavy frosts. They should be in every garden, and on large places should be planted by the hundred. Should be planted early in September or in the spring. They like a heavy soil and

ANCHUSA "Dropmore Variety." A grand variety growing 4 to 5 feet high with lovely blue flowers throughout the season...........each, 25 cts.. 250
ANTHEMIS Kelwayi. Soft, clear yellow. H $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F}$ 6 to 8.
ANTHERICUM Liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily). Pure white, fragrant, graceful, lily-like plant, preferring partial shade.

ARIMERIA maritima splendens (Thrift or Sea Pink)
H 14, F 5 to 7
Dianthoides
Formosa.
Cephalotes.
150
ARRHENATHERUM bulbosum variegata. A neat and distinct new variegated grass which should prove very attractive in the rock-garden.........
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Orange-scarlet; one of the showiest and finest hardy plants grown. H 1 to 2 , F 7 to 9 .
Incarnata. Rosy pink flowers: very desirable. H 2 to $3, F 7$ to 9 .


ANEMONE JAPONICA (see page 40)

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued


(From " Wood and Garden ")

## Hardy Asters


Alpinus. Very dwarf variety with large showy purplish flowers in May and June
Alpinus alba. A variety of above................... 150
BEAUTY OF TYMARDREATH. A beautiful new
Michrelmas Daisy; white flowers with golden disc changing to red.
Top Sawyer. Clear blue; very fine. H 4 to $4, \dot{F}$
Turbinellus. Delicate mauve. H 2 to 4, F 9 , 250
Tataricus. Large flowers and very late. H 5 to 6, F 9 to $10 \ldots$ Darm, early-flowering, hardy Aster
Ptarmicoides. Dwarf, early-flowering, hardy Aster blooming in July and August. Its charming white flowers are produced in the greatest profusion.
Distinct and good.................................
$150 \quad 800$

White Queen. White flowers. H 4, F $9 \ldots \ldots$
Trinervius. White, with purple and yellow disc. H $3 \frac{1}{2}$ F 8 to 9.
Grandiflorus. Distinct in character and flower: very large flowers of a lovely violet-blue, and is the latest variety to bloom

150
800
800

Coombe Fishacre. Fine flesh-colored native; erect and graceful; H 3, F 8 to 9
Robert Parker. Large sprays of beautiful lavender-
blue flowers, with yellow center. H 4, F $9 . . .$.
Novæ-Angliæ, Wm. Bowman. Large, rich rosy purple flowers, with deep golden bronze disc. Very showy. H 4 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 8$ to 9 .
each, 15 cts..
Novæ-Angliæ, Mrs. J. F. Rayner. Large vivid crimson flowers, 2 inches in diameter; strong, erect grower. H 4 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 8$ to 9 .
Novi-Belgii, Ella. Large, delicate mauve flowers, with golden center; profuse bloomer; extra fine.
AUBRIETIA violacea. Valuable evergreen trailer. H 1 to 3, F 4 to 5.
BAPTISIA australis.
BELLIS perennis (Double Daisy). Assorted colors. H $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5.

## BERGAMOT. See Monarda.

BLEEDING HEART. See Dicentra.
BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). Improved, largeflowered variety; white and pink
BOCCONIA macrocarpa
Cordata. Large, broad, striking leaves; large plumes of white flowers; fine for subtropical effects. H 5 to 7 , F 7 to 8 .
Giralda. A handsome new variety with large silvery gray foliage and bold heads of milky white flowers

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). Per doz. 100
Dark green, deeply cut foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers. H 2, F 6 to 7.
$\$ 150$
BOLTONIA latisquama. Light pink-
ish blue flowers; very lovely; blooms
late in fall. Highly recommended. H 3 to 4.
$150 \$ 10 \quad 00$
Asteroides. Pure white; very effective. H 3 to 4, F 9 to 10 .
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Large
crimson flowers; trailing habit; very showy

125
800
CALIMERIS incisafolla. A'graceful little plant with finely cut foliage and the prettiest of all single white daisy flowers; blooms all summer and is distinct and fine.

150800
CAMPANULA (Bellflower). The Campanula genus is one of the largest and choicest. The varieties are all of elegant habit and should be represented in every garden.
Alliariæfolia. Graceful spikes of long, bell-shaped white flowers. H 3, F 7.. 150
Pyramidalis. Very showy, tall variety. H 4 to 5, F 7
Pyramidalis alba. White flowers. H 4 to 5, F 7
Turbinata. Large, erect, blue flowers; fine......................... Turbinata alba. Charming white flowers. H $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 8.
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 10 & 00\end{array}$ Medium (Canterbury Bells). One of the showiest and prettiest of garden plants; but, being only a biennial, dies after blooming. Should be planted in spring... 15010100


Bocconia

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL

 PLANTS, continuedCampanula persicifolia. Perdoz, 100 Large blue flowers, almost as showy as Canterbury Bells. H้ 2, F 6 .
Persicifolia alba. White flowers: a grand border plant. H 1 to 3, F 7 .
Grandiflora Mariesi. Large white and purple flowers; desirable.
$1 \quad 50 \quad \$ 10 \quad 00$
Mariesi compacta nana. A new improved dwarf variety of great beauty; large white or purple flowers.
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
Carpatica. Dwarf; light blue. H 3/4, F 6........
Macrantha. Large blue lowers: one of the best
Punctata. Strong, erect spikes, fine and showy one of the best

125800
CANDYTUFT. See Iberis.
CANTERBURY BELLS. See
Campanula Medium.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia
CASSIA Marylandica. Handsome pinnate foliage and numerous racemes of showy yellow flowers an extremely desirable plant of the easiest culture. H 4 to 5, F 7
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 500$
CENTAUREA Babylonica. Showy yellow flowers suitable for planting in shrubberies and large borders. H 6 to 10, F 7
Macrocephala. Yellow; very fine. H 3 to 5, F 7.
Montana (Mountain Knapweed). Blue flowers H $2, \mathrm{~F} 6$.
CBRASTIUM Beibersteinei. Very dwarf plant covered with small white flowers; very desirable for carpeting or edging borders and beds; silvery white foliage, which is very attractive throughout the season.
CERYSANTHEMUM, Hardy Pompon Varieties. H 2 to 3 , F 10 to 11
$125 \quad 800$
150
Hardy Large-flowered Varieties. These and the preceding varieties are the old-fashioned Chrysanthemums that used to be in every garden. They are perfectly hardy, and make a brave show of color late in the fall, after all other flowers are gone. H 3 to $4, F 10$ to 11 .
Latifolium. Similar to the Maximum but much better; one of the most satisfactory of hardy plants; highly recommended; fine for cutting. H2, F 6 to 9.
Maximum. Large, single, daisy-like flowers.
Maximum flifera. A dwarf, improved form of Maximum
Maximum, Princess Henry. A variety with very large white flowers.
Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy). Advertised as a California Wonder. ............. 10 cts. each... .
CLEMATIS recta. Large heads of pure white flowers.

$$
\text { each, } 25 \text { cts.. . }
$$

Davidiana. This is an herbaceous plant instead of a climber, and has beautiful blue flowers and handsome foliage; very desirable.
Integrifolia. Large purple flowers in great profusion in July and August
COREOPSIS grandiflora. An improved variety with large, bright yellow flowers; fine for cut-flowers; one of the best hardy plants in cultivation. H 2 to 3, F 5 to 7.
Verticillata. Masses of small golden yellow flowers finely cut foliage. H 2 to 3 , F 7 to $8 \ldots . .$.
CORONILLA varia. Compact sheets of beautiful pink bloom. H 1, F 5 to 10 .
CONVALLARIA majais (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pips
CRAMBE cordifolia. One of the finest large-leaved herbaceous plants; valuable where a striking and bold effect is required........... 35 cts. each.
CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile. The most beautiful hardy orchid, and one of the most lovely flowers in the world; does well in a shady location.

Per doz. 100
1.
1.50

150

150
$\begin{array}{lll}150 & 800\end{array}$
125
800
$150 \quad 1000$
1 50 800
100
250

150
$\begin{array}{lll}150 & 10 & 00\end{array}$

100600
150

125
40
200

350


## Hedge of Dianthus barbatus

DAY LILY, WHITE. See Funkia.
Per doz. 100
Yellow. See Hemerocallis.
DELPHINIUMS, Chinense. Dark blue, smallflowered; elegant and distinct dwarf species.... \$1 $50 \quad \$ 900$
Formosum. A splendid old hardy plant, with dark
 beauty

125
800

Fine Mixed Tall English H 4 to 8, F 6 to 9 -
DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). Improved
Latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. (Everblooming
Hybrid Sweet William). A beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers throughout the entire season....
Scoticus fi. pI. (Double Scotch Pink). Desirable
"'Her Majesty." A fine hardy white Pink.
$150 \quad 800$
Plumarius, Pheasant's Eye (Hardy Pink).
800

Plumarius, Pheasant's Eye (Hardy Pink)........
Plumarius semperforens. One of the most beautiful Pinks in cultivation; blooms all season.....
Deltoides. A creeping Pink of great beauty
$\begin{array}{ll}1 & 50 \\ 1 & 50\end{array}$
Juliette. White laced crimson.....................
$\dagger$ DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). HI 1 to 2, F 4
-
*Eximia. Beautiful fern-like foliage; blooms all summer. H $3 / 4$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 4 to 8 .
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 75 \quad 12 \quad 00\end{array}$
DRACOCEPHALUM Ruyschiana. Dark violetblue; neat border plant. H 2, F 6 .
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
DICTAMNUS. The Dictamnus is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich, durable foliage.
Fraxinella, H2,F 5 to 7
Fraxinella alba. H 2, F 7 to $8 \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
¡DIGITALIS purpurea (Foxglove)。H 4 to 7, F 7 .
Gloxinæflora
Maculata superba
Grandiflora
Buxbaumii.
DORONICUM plantagineum excelsum. H 2 to 3250
ECHINOPS Ruthenicus. Showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of glaucus blue flowers..... 200
EPILOBIUM angustifolium. Crimson flowers; suitable for naturalizing. H 3 to $6, \mathrm{~F} 7$.
ERIANTEUS Ravennæ. A splendid tall-growing grass suitable for tropical effects. H 8 to 12 , F 9 to 10 .
ERYNGIUM Ebeneum. (Sea Holly). Curious and beautiful plants
ERYSIMUM pulchellum. Dwarf plant like a wallflower. .

150
EULALIA. The Eulalias are splendid grasses for making beds and groups for tropical effects.

[^2]
## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

EUPHORBIA corollata. A choice native plant with Perdoz. 100 white flowers; largely used by florists for cutfowers.
$\$ 150$ 8४ 00
EUPATORIUM purpureum. A splendid native plant, growing 6 to 10 feet high, with immense head of purplish pink flowers; fine for naturalizing along streams and ponds, and for planting among shrubbery. F 7 to 9 .
EVENING PRIMROSE. See Enothera.
*FERNS. Best hardy varieties
FESTUCA glauca. A very dwarf grass with pretty blue foliage; fine for edging
FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.
*FUNKIA subcordata (White Day Lily). H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 5 to 8 .......... Variegated foliage, blue flowers, $H_{1}$
*Variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers, H 1 ,
*Carulea (Blue Day Lily) H $2 \frac{1}{2}$, F $7 \ldots \ldots$ account of its splendid foliage. H 2 to $3, F 7$ to 8 . *Aurea maculata. Young foliage in early spring is urea maculata. Young foliage in early spring is
of a bright yellow color..........................................
*Sieboldi. One of the finest of hardy plants on
*Marginata albo variegata. A very distinct variegated variety
*Aoki. Large glaucus green leaves.....................
Fortunei. Large glaucous green leaves; flowers mauve.
GAILLARDIA. Hardy varieties. (See page 32)..... 125
700 able for the border or shrubbery; handsome foliage and numerous white flowers tinged pink. H 3, F 7 .
GEUM Coccineum. Pretty border plants, growing 18 inches high and producing brilliant scarlet flowers throughout the summer
Atrosanguineum. Orange-scarlet


Hesperis matronalis
GENTIANA Adrewsii (Blue Gentian). Pretty native species with blue flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 9
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). When in bloom in August and September it forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of minute white flowers having a beautiful gauze-like appearance
GLOBULARIA Tricosantha (Globe Daisy). Light blue flower. $H \frac{1}{2}$ to ${ }_{4}^{3}, F 5$

EELIANTHUS. The hardy Sunflowers are among the Per doz, 100 most desirable of hardy plants. They are freeflowering, have a long season of bloom, are very decorative in the garden, and are fine for cutting. All have bright yellow flowers.
Tuberosa (Jerusalem Artichoke). Very decorative; grows 12 feet high; also a desirable vegetable....\$1 $00 \quad \$ 600$
Lætiflorus. The best, free-flowering, single yellow flowers; fine for cutting. H 4 to $\overline{5}, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 8
$125 \quad 700$
Maximiliana. Tall and very late; one of the most stately and elegant hardy plants in cultivation; best Sunflower to bloom in the fall. H 7 to 9 , F 10 to 11
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
Miss Mellish. Very large duplex flowers of exquisite shape and bright orange-yellow, freely produced during August and September. Grand for cutting. H5.
Orgyalis. A verv striking, tall Sunfower. H 5 to 6, F 6 to 10
Trachelifolius
Giganteus. Pale yellow flowers, 3 inches across very elegant. H 4 to 5, F 8 to 9

Wolley Dod. The best of the September flowering varieties; deep yellow flowers; distinet and fine. .
HELIANTHEMUM mutabile (Sun Rose). Charming dwarf evergreen plants with pink and white flowers. H $\frac{1}{2}, \vec{F} 5$ to 6

175
HELENIUM Hoopesii. Bright orange flowers. H 2 to $3, F 7$ to $8 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ great beautygreat beauty

200
HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Similar to the hardy Sunflower, but blooming during a much longer season. H 3 to 6, F 8 to 10

125
B. Ladhams. Broad-petaled, rich yellow flowers; the best of the Heliopsis. H 3, F 7 to $9 \ldots \ldots$. . . .
EELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose) each, 35 cts. 350
HEMEROCALLIS Flava (Lemon Day Lily). H 2 to 3, F 6 to 7
Florham. Splendid new large-flowering sort; bright yellow flowers.
Fulva (Orange Day Lily). H 2 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 7.
Fulva flore pleno. Double
Graminea. Bright yellow; one of the best
Dumortieri. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 6 to 7
800

Aurantiaca major. New and very beautiful Needs protection in winter.

50
.....
Thunbergi. Bright yellow. H $3, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 8 . F . to 6 .
HERACLEUM giganteum (Giant Parsnip). A remarkable foliage plant............ 25 cts. each.
HESPERIS matronalis, Purple (Sweet Rocket). H 2 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 9
Matronalis, White............................................... 125
HEUCHERA sanguinea. Very choice, graceful dwarf plant with lovely crimson flowers; fine for cutting. H $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1 \frac{\pi}{2}$, F 7 to 9
Rain of Fire. A new and greatly improved variety. 200
HIERACIUM Aurantiacum. A low-growing, rapidspreading plant adapted for dry sandy spots or covering steep banks; orange-red flowers........
HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Bright pink..... $H 3$ to 6
Moscheutos, "Crimson Eye." White. Moscheutos
HOLLYHOCKS, Best Double
Best Single.
125
HONESTY. See Lunaria.
HYACINTHUS candicans. Showy white flowers, blooming in summer; easiest culture.

50
IBERIS (Candytuft) corifolia. Large snow-white flowers. H $\frac{3}{4}$, F 5
Sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). It covers the ground with a mat of pure white flowers. H 3 to $1, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5.
Sempervirens nana. Improved dwarf variety..... 125
Sempervirens, "Queen of Italy." A new dwar§ variety with violet flowers; very pretty..

125

150

125
1000

800
1200
700
$50 \quad 700$

125

150
150
50
50
75
50

IRIS Kæmpferi (Japanese Iris). See pagè 16.
Pseudo-acorus variegata. Foliage beautifully variegated; flowers rich yellow; suitable for marshes and water-courses. H 3, F 5 to $6 \ldots . .$.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued Iris Germanica (German Iris), 25 choice named Perdoz. 100 varieties. H 2 to 3, F 6.
.$\$ 125$ \$8 00 Germanica, Mixed Varieties
Sibirica sanguinea. Bright blue flowers. H 3 to 4, F 6
Sibirica alba. White
Florentina (Orris Root). Very large white fragrant flowers. H $2, F 5$ to 6

## Tectorum

755000

NULA Helenium. Free-flowering border plants with yellow flowers. H 2, F 6 to 8. 150
INCARVILLEA Delavayi (Hardy Gloxiana). Large gloxinia-like rosecolored flowers that last a long time in perfection; should be protected by a covering of leaves in the winter.
$150 \quad 1000$
LATHYRUS latifolius splendens. Bright pink. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 cts. each . .
Latifolius albus (White Everlasting Pea). These Everlasting Peas are but little known in this country, but are great favorites in Encland. They are extremely showy and fine. . . . . . . . . . . 25 cts. each.
LAVENDER. The well-known garden herb... 100
LJATRIS pycnostachya. Striking hardy summer-blooming plant, with great rocket-like spikes of purple flowers. H 3 tu 5, F 6 to 9
LINUM perenne (Flax). H $1 \frac{\pi}{2}, F 6$ to 8 Perenne album
Perenne roseum
LOBELIA cardinalis. Native plant, with intensely brilliant cardinal flowers. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 9
LUNARIA biennis (Honesty)
LUPINUS polyphyllus. An extremely showy plant with large spikes of blue flowers; very effective but does better north of here, as it is partial to a cool climate. H 3, F 5 to 6.
LYCHNIS viscaria splendens.
Chalcedonica. Dense heads of brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best border plants. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3, F 5$ to 8
Chalcedonica flore pleno. A fine double variety; fine for cutting.

125

125
800
150
900

## LYTHRUM superbum roseum. Very showy; splendid for banks of streams and ponds. H 3 to 5, F 7 to 8 <br> $150 \quad 800$

LYSIMACHIA nummularia aurea (Golden Perdoz. Moneywort). Fine for carpeting................. 8125 Clethroides (Loosestrife). Semi-aquatic, with white flowers. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 9 .
Punctata. Showy yellow flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2, F 6 . . 125
MERTENSIA Virginica. A lovely blue flower, blooming in early spring. H 2, F 4
$150 \quad$ \&s 00
*MONARDA didyma (Bergamot). Very showy crimson flowers. H 2, F 7 to 9
*Didyma rosea

MONTBRETIA. Hardy bulbous plants, with spikes of flowers like a miniature Gladiolus; they may be treated the same as a Gladiolus and taken up every fall or allowed to remain in the ground and protected with a covering of leaves. They are very attractive and desirable for cut-fiowers.
Aurea. Fine golden yellow
75
Drap d'Or. Orange-red center
40
Eclatante. Free-flowering red
Eldorado. Reddish yellow
75
Brilliant. Scarlet with deep purple spot in center. 100
Gerbe d'Or. Golden yellow
75
Crocosmbeflora. Deep golden orange
Rayon d'Or. Fine yellow and brown.
MALVA moschata rosea. This lovely Mallow blooms profusely in June and July, and grows 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers are rosecolored; 2 inches across. ............................ . . .
Moschata alba. Same as above with white flowers 150
MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens (Water For-get-Me-Not). Splendid for naturalizing on edge of ponds and streams; also for beds and borders. 125


A Colony of Candytuft (Iberis) See page 44
CENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). The Evening Perdoz. 100 Primrose is desirable and striking, and very effective in the garden on moonlight nights.
Splendens. A splendid dwarf variety, blooming in the daytime
Missouriensis. H ${ }_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}$, F 6 to $8 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$.
Lamarckiana. Large sulphur-yellow flowers, lovely beyond description. H 4 to 5, F 7 to 8... 150
ONOPORDON Acanthium (Scotch Thistle). Noble plant, with striking foliage and showy purple flowers.
PANSIES, Best Strain. Plants for spring bedding 50
PAPAVER orientale (Great Oriental Poppy). Splendid. H 3, F 6.
$150 \quad 900$
PARDANTHUS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily)......... 125 \& (0)
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Brilliant crimson and orange flowers in July; one of the best hardy plants. H 3 to 5
Digitalis. Showy spikes of pure white flowers.
PEONIES, Good Varieties. Mixed.
$25>0$
Named Varieties ..... 25 cts to $\$ 1$ each; $\$ 2.50$ to 1000
PHLOX. The Creeping Phlox are among the most charming of hardy plants. They cover the ground with a mat of green at all times, and during the month of May make a most beautiful carpet of white or pink flowers. (See page 37.)
Best Perennial Named Varieties. Clumps from open ground; a fine collection.
$150 \quad 10$ (1)
*PFLOX divaricata. A beautiful native Pblox, with purple flowers. H 1, F 5.
$100 \quad 300$
Carolina. A rare native variety with bright pink flowers; extremely desirable for spring bedding.. 150
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. Erect spikes of pretty pink flowers. $\mathrm{H} 1 \frac{1}{3}$ to $2 \frac{1}{3}$

800

3, F 7 to 8

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

PINK. See Dianthus.
PLANTAIN LILY. See Funkia.
PLUME POPPY. See Bocconia.
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. A dwarf plant covering the ground completely with its foliage. In September it is a mass of beautiful deep blue flowers, which gradually change to violet.
POLYGONUM cuspidatum (Giant Knotweed). Grows to 12 feet high; makes a splendid group for tropical effect
Amplexicaule (Mountain Fleece)
$150 \quad 600$
PRIMULA vulgaris (English Hardy Primrose). H $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, F 4 to 5
$125 \quad \succ 00$
$150 \quad 600$
*Veris (Polyanthus) H $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{~F}} 5$ to 6
Japonica. Beautiful and desirable variety Auricula
PYRETHRUM, Double Varieties.
150
Single Varieties. The Single Pyrethrums are among the loveliest hardy flowers grown. They are splendid for beds and borders, and nothing can be finer for cutting. Their single, daisy-like flowers, of all colors, are produced in the greatest profusion early in the spring and again in the fall. REEEUM officinale (Chinese Rhubarb). The immense leaves of this noble foliage plant produce a bold and striking effect. Robinson says this is the most effective foliage plant introduced for many years.
but foliage more 40 cts. each... deeply cut; splendid 5 feet high; wrinkled-leaved, with red veins; very effective.......... 40 cts. each. . 400


Spiræa Aruncus
Per doz. 100

## 600

1800
$75 \quad 10 \quad 00$

Rneum Tanghuticum. Has fine foliage and is of Per doz. 100 rapid growth.

40 ets. each. . $\$ 400$
Giganteum. A tall, vigorous variety of striking effect.

300
RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons). A showy border plant with double yellow flowers in early summer.
ROSEMARY. An old-fashioned plant with scented foliage

150
RUDBECKIA speciosa. Native. One of the very best border plants in cultivation. A group of "Golden Glow" surrounded by this variety makes a splendid effect. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 9
$125 \quad \$ 800$
Golden Glow." Double Rudbeckia. Grows 10 to 12 feet high, and is undoubtedly one of the most effective plants in cultivation. It is becoming very popular. F 7 to 9

100
00
Nitida.
$\begin{array}{lll}150 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
Hirta. The "Black-eyed Susan" of our meadows. . 125 \& 00
Purpurea. Large crimson-maroon flowers; very distinct.
$175 \quad 1200$
Sub-tomentosa. Densely branched plant, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, completely covered throughout the summer with a mass of brilliant lemon-colored flowers. with purple centers
RUTA graveolens (Rue). This is a well-known herb.
SAGE. The well-known herb.50

SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. A charming little creeping plant covered with bright lovely rosy crimson flowers during the month of June. Officinalis f. pl. Beautiful plant growing about 2 feet high and blooming in August; large double flowers of a lovely soft rose-pink.
SAXIFRAGA cordifolia. Large, shiny foliage and large panicles of bright pink flowers. H 1,F 4 to 5. 200
SCABIOSA Japonica. Lavender-blue flowers; very free-flowering from June to September; fine for cut-flowers; lovely.

150
700
Caucasica. Large head of pale blue flowers; one of the best hardy plants in cultivation; grows and flowers freely in any garden soil.
Caucasica alba. A white-flowered variety of the above.

150
SEDUM stoloniferum
Spectabile. A fine fall-flowering plant with great heads of purple flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 9 to 10.

150
Acre. Fine for covering graves and for carpeting.
100
SCUTELLARIA macrantha. A handsome hardy plant growing about 9 inches high, and producing an abundance of rich velvety dark blue flowers.. 100
SEA HOLLY. See Eryngium.
SILENE alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). Sheets of charming glistening white flowers, from May to July, makes a carpet only 3 inches high.

150
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Yellow flowers. H 4 to 8, F 7.

150
800
SPIRAA palmata. Broad clusters of the most beautiful crimson flowers above splendid palmate foliage. H $2, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 8 .
Palmata elegans. A lovely new variety with light pink flowers. H2, F 7 to 8
Astilboides floribunda. A splendid white variety. Ulmaria

175
150

* Aruncus. A grand native sort, with great heads of white flowers. H 3 to 5, F 6 to 7 .
Filapendula f. pl. A beautiful dwarf variety, with elegant fern-like foliage. H $\frac{1}{2}$, F 6 to 7 .

125
Lobata. One of the handsomest of the Spireas, with deep rosy carmine flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3, F 6$.

150
STACHYS lanata. White woolly leaves and purple flowers; useful for edging. H 1, F 7
STATICE latifolia
Armeria (Sea Pink)
SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus barbatus.
TEUCRIUM Chamædrys. Evergreen shining leaves; purple flowers; will grow on barren soils..........
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. All Thalictrums have handsome foliage, and this variety has quite showy flowers. H 3 to 4, F 6 to 7
Adiantifolium. Beautiful foliage like maidenhair fern.
Glaucum. Bronzy yellow flowers, bluish foliage.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

## THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. Showy plant, with Perdoz. 100

 attractive yellow flowers.*TIARELLA cordifolia (Foam Flower). A mos
S1 50

UNIFOLIA latifolia. A very useful ornamental grass.

150
VERBASCUM nigrum. Yellow flowers in long spikes: dwarfed habit. ........... 20 cts. each.
Olympicum. Bright yellow flowers; large woolly foliage; stately 25 cts. each.
charming dwarf spring-flowering plant, with beautiful white flowers and lovely foliage.

## *TRILLIUM grandifiorum <br> *Erectum album.

TRITOMA uvaria grandifiora (Red-hot Poker) Needs protection; a striking fall-flowering plant. 113 to \& F 9 to 11
$150 \quad 1000$
Pfitzerii (Flame Flower, or Torch Lily). This new Tritoma is undoubtedly one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Triloma uvaria, or "Red-hot Poker" plant, is highly prized on account of its picturesque appearance and its blooming so late in the fall after almost everything else is gone. This new variety is a great improvement in every respect. The flowers are much more refined and beautiful, and are produced in the greatest profusion from early summer until late fall, coming into bloom at least two months before the older variety. It is equally desirable for garden effect or for cut-flowers, and is decidedly unique
each. 15 ets. duces a succession of purple flowers all summer. TUNICA saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer; useful either for the rockery or the border.

150
$\begin{array}{lll}35 & \$ 2 & 50 \\ 35 & 2 & 50\end{array}$

[^3]
$\qquad$

[^4]


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort). Pro-

 125
azalea calendulacea
This, and, in fact, all of our native Azaleas, are very beautiful and desirable for the lawn, garden, and for naturalizing. They are perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture. They can be planted in September. (See page 47.)


An attractive walk bordered with White Lilacs

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

## BERBERIS Sieboldi. H 5-6, S 4-5. <br> Each Per doz, 100

*Japonica. Similar to Thunbergii, but more vigorous in habit.
$25 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad \$ 16 \quad 00$
*Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). One of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation on account of its habit, foliage and fruit; fine for an untrimmed hedge.
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & 2 & 00 & 13 & 00\end{array}$ Small plants. H 4-5, \$ $4-5$.
*Vulgaris (European Barberry). A magnificent shrub when it attains its full development; long racemes of yellow flowers in May followed by orange-scarlet berries which last all wintrer. H $6-8$, $\& 6 x$.
*Vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). 11 j 6, S 5-6.

| 15 | 1 | 50 | 8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

BUDDLEIA. Little known but very attractive summer-flowering shrubs. In this rlimate the tops usually kill to the ground in the winter, but the roots are perfectly hardy. A vigorous new growth, which flowers freely, is produced every season. H 4-5, S 4-5.
Lindleyana. Violet-purple flowers in arching racemes 6 to 8 inches long.
Variabilis. Lilar flowers produecd in dense terminal panicles 4 to 6 inches long.
CALYCANTHUS floridus (Swert-sernted Shrub. H 5-6, S 4-5; June.................. 20
CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea). Pale yellow pea-shaped flowers. H $8-10$, S 8 , May, June.
CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Not very hardy. H $2-3$, S $2-3 \ldots . . . . .$.
CASSIA Marylandica (Wild Senna). Peashaped yellow flowers. H 3-4, S 4-5...... 15 15 25800
CEANOTHUS Americanus (Jersey Tea). Sweet-scented white flowers. H $2-3$, S 3 .
July-September.

CEPHALANTHUS Occidentalis (Button Each Per doz. 100 Bush). Curious round balls of white flowers in July. H 6-8, S 6
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 0 & 20 \quad \$ 2 \quad 00\end{array}$
CERCIS Japonica (Japanese Red Bud or Judas). Very showy pink flowers before the leaves appear in April. H 4-5, S 4-5............. 30

0
300
CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). H 10-12, S 6-8, May, June.

40
400
CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper). A splendid summer-blooming shrub, with delicious white sweet-scented flowers. H 3-5, S 4 , July-September.
COLUTEA arborescens (Bladder Senna). Rapid growth. H 7-8, S 6-8.

20
$75 \quad 1400$
CORNUS (Dwarf or Shrubby Dogwoods). Very valuable shrubs on account of their easv growth, luxuriant foliage, bright-colored bark and showy iruits. Fine for massed and water-side planting.
*Alba, or Sibirica (Red-twigged Dogwood). Fruit bluish white. H 6-8, S $6 \ldots . .$.
*Alternifolia (Blue Dogwood. H 6-8, S $6 \ldots 25$
Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Very showy bright scarlet fruit. H $8-10$, S $6-8$.

30
*Sanguinea (European Red Osier). Deep red bark; black berries. H $6-8, S 6$.
*Sericea. Red bark, bluish fruit. H 8-10, S 6-8
*Stolonifera (Red Osier Cornel). Dwarfspreading shrub, white berries. H 4-5, S 5 .
*Stolonifera pendula. Pendulous varicty of above; distinct and fine
Spathi aurea. Yellow variegated foliage. H 3-4, S 4.

35
Kousa (Japanese Dogwood). A white-flowering variety of great beauty and rarity; grows into a small tree
$75 \quad 800$

# ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued 

CORCHORUS Japonica (Kerria Japon-Each Per doz. 100 ica). Single yellow; blooms freely in summer time. H 4-6, S 4.
$\$ 0 \quad 20 \quad \$ 200$
Japonica fl, pl. A superb summer-blooming shrub, with showy double yellow flowers. H 4-6, S 3

20
Japonica variegata. A dwarf shrub, with beautiful, graceful foliage. A dainty, charming shrub that should be freely planted. H 3-4, S 3.

20
200
CORYLUS Americana (American Hazelnut). H 8-10, S 6.
Avellana (English Hazelnut)
Cosford (Large-fruited Hazelnut)
Purpureus (Purple Hazel). Rich purple foliage
COTONEASTER Simonsi. Dwarf shrub with attractive red fruit; not very hardy

30
CRAT 出GUS, or Hawthorn. Are very attractive spring-flowering shrubs. Very sweetscented and showy. They are large shrubs and eventually grow into small trees, but the growth is slow. They are covered with attractive red berries in the summer and fall. H 10-20, S 10-20.
Coccinea (American Hawthorn)
Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn)
Double-flowered Rose
Double-flowered Scarlet
Double-flowered White
Pyracantha Lalandi (Evergreen Thorn). One of the most beautiful Thorns. Covered with splendid scarlet fruit in fall and winter. Not hardy north of Pittsburg, except near the coast.

35
350
CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). Brilliant red; very subject to San José scale. H 4-5, S 5 .
Columbia. A new variety with very large fruit
$200 \quad 1500$

CERASUS Virginiana. A large shrub with brilliant showy fruit; very attractive. H $10-12$, S 6-8.

CYTISUSLaburnum (Laburnum or "Golden Each Per doz.
$\qquad$
DESMODIUM pendulifforum. An exceedingly graceful shrub-like plant, covered with purplish , red flowers in summer-time when little else is in bloom; strikingly beautiful. H $3-4$, S 4.
DEUTZIA candidissima. Double white flowers. H 6-8, S 6, May, June
Crenata fi. pl. Double pink flowers. H 6-8, S 6
Gracilis. Single white flowers. H $2-3$, S 3 May
Parviflora. Pure white flowers. H 4-6, s 5. 30
Lemoinei. A dwarf and exceedingly freeflowering shrubs with pure white single flowers. H 3, S 3, May..
Wellsi. Pure white double flowers. H 6-8, S 6, May.
DIERVILLA sessilifolia (Native Weigela)..... 25
EL $巴 A G N U S$ Longipes. A new and handsome shrub with edible fruit. True variety. H 6-8, S 6.
Umbellatus. H $10-12$, S 8
Angustifolius. Silvery gray foliage, like the olive. H $10-12$, S 8
UONYMUS atropurpureus (American Burning Bush). H 8-12, S 6 .

35
Europæus (European Burning Bush). . . . . . 25
Alatus (Winged Burning Bush). H 6-8, S 6. 25
225

## EXOCHORDA

Grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A rare Chinese shrub with pure white flowers. H 8-10, S 6.25
FORS YTHIA Fortunei (Fortune's GoldenBell). Magnificent vigorous-growing shrub,covered with yellow bell-like flowers before the foliage appears in the spring. Splendid for planting on steep banks, and especially above a retaining wall, as some of the branches grow upright while the remainder will hang down over the wall for several feet. H 6-8, S 5, April

200
1500
Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). Long,pendulous branches which hang down over a wall like a vine.
Viridissima. This is the erect form of Forsythia. H $8-10, \mathrm{~S} 6$.

20
GENISTA elatior (Hardy Broom). A beautiful dwarf yellow-flowered shrub. H 3-4, S 4 , June.
Scoparia (Scotch Broom)
25
HALESIA Tetraptera (Silver Bell). This is one of the most beautiful-flowering large shrubs in cultivation; pure white bell-shaped flowers. H 15-20, S 8
HAMAMELIS Virginica (Witch Hazel). Blooms in late fall and early winter. H 6-8, S 6.
Japonica. A rare Japanese variety.......... 75
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). H $8-10$, S 8
HYDRANGEA arborescens Native variety
*Arborescens grandiflora. New variety with immense heads of white flowers. H 3, S 3. 30
Paniculata. Distinct from $P$. grandifora. A very striking and elegant shrub. H 5-6, S 5. 20
Paniculata grandiflora. The well-known hardy Hydrangea. H 4-5, S 4 .
Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). Very handsome. H 3-4, S 4.
Radiata. Handsome native variety; fine for naturalizing. H 3-4, S 4
HYPERICUM densifiorum. Yellow flowers. H $2-3$, S 3
Moserianum. Extremely beautiful and desirable large golden yellow flowers.
Prolificum. H 2-3, S 2-3...................... 20
ILEX verticillata (Deciduous Holly). Valuable for its brilliant scarlet berries in fall and winter. Will grow in swampy ground, and the berries are very fine for interior decorations. H 8-10, S 6


One of our native shrubs which is beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit. It makes a dense shrub, and in time a small tree

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

ITEA Virginica. Sweet-scented white flowers in early summer. H 4-5, S 4............... . . \$0
LILAC, Common Purple. 2 to 3 feet. 5 to 6 feet.
Common White. 2 to 3 feet
Persian. White and purple; small flowers

Each Per doz, 100 $\$ 0 \quad 20 \quad \$ 175$
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & 2 & 00 & \$ 15 & 00\end{array}$
$25 \quad 250$
$20 \quad 200$
$\begin{array}{llll}25 & 2 & 50 & 16\end{array} 00$

## NEW VARIETIES OF LILAC

Strong, 2-year budded plants (described below). For prices of named Lilacs, grown on their own roots, see page 25
Bertha Dammann. Immense trusses of pure white flowers; very profuse bloomer. 50 cts. each.
Emily Lemoine. Double; very large rosy lilac flowers; fine. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Lemoinei flore pleno. One of the oldest of the double Lilacs, and an excellent kind. Simply a double Vulgaris. Large and fine. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Hyacinthnoides. Hyacinth-like flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Leon Simon. Double, compact panicles; flowers bluish crimson. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Double purplish violet. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ рет doz.
Souvenir de la Spath. The most distinct and beautiful variety in the collection. Trusses immense; very compact; florets very large, deep purplish red. Growth vigorous. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Josikæa (Chionanthus-leaved Lilac). A very distinct and beautiful species from Hungary, with violet flowers blooming in early summer. H $8-10, \mathrm{~S} 8.30 \mathrm{cts}$ each, $\$ 3$ per doz.


Philadelphus coronarius
LILAC, Japonica. A new and unique species Each Per doz. 100 from Japan, attaining the size of a small tree, with large panicles of white flowers; foliage very large, thick and deep green color; blooms a month later than other Lilaes. .
Villosa. Another new Japanese species, with foliage resembling the White Fringe (Chionanthus), and producing immense panicles of pinkish flowers late in the season; splen-

Emodi. A wild species with large shining leaves; whitish flowers in June.

25
250
LONICERA (Upright Honeysuckle). These are very vigorous free-growing shrubs that are very showy and desirable both on account of

Lonicera, continued
their pink or white flowers which are freely produced in the spring and their bright red or orange fruit with which they are covered in the summer. H 8-10, S 6-8.
Morrowi. Flowers pure white; fruit red...\$0 $25 \quad \$ 250$

## Ruprechtiana.

$20 \quad 200$
Bella candida, rosea and albida. New and extremely beautiful in flower and fruit.
Tatarica. Pink flowers
25
Tatarica alba. White flowers
$20 \quad 200$
Tharica alba. White flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle). .................
Fragrantissima. A very early sweet-scented species

20200

MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle, Bayberry or Candleberry). H 4-6, S 5 .

25
250

PAVIA macrostachya(Dwarf Horse-Chestnut). Beautiful spreading shrub with large heads of white flowers in June; fine for specimen on the lawn.

75
HILADELPHUS (Syringa, or Mock Orange). Vigorous-growing with showy white and mostly sweet-scented flowers.
Aurea. Yellow leaved. H 4-5, S 4-5....... 30
Coronarius. Very sweet-scented white flowers. H 8-10, S 8.
Falconeri. Starry white flowers, borne in great profusion. H 6-8, S 6 .
Grandiflorus. Large flowers very showy. H 8-10, S 8.
Lemoinei. A new dwarf variety of wonderful beauty. H $4-5, \mathrm{~S} 5$.
Mont Blanc. One of the newer dwarf sorts; large white flowers borne in the greatest profusion. H 4-5, S 5 .
Sutzmannii. Large showy white variety. H 8-10, S 8.

20
PRIVET, California. Very popular for hedging but sometimes killed to the ground during very cold weather.
1 year old.
2 years old
3 years old.
*Regel's. An elegant new Privet; fine for the shrubbery or for hedges; perfectly hardy. H $10-12$, S 8.
*Ibota. Very graceful and handsome...... 20
*Amoor River. (True.) Very hardy and desirable for hedges.
*Common. Desirable for hedging and hardier than California Privet.
Ligustrum Media. A Privet of beautiful habit; fruits immensely.

PRUNUS Sinensis rubra. A dwarf Chinese Plum of great beauty. Double red flowers. 25
Maritima (Beach Plum). Dwarf bush Plum, which makes an extremely ornamental shrub on account of its flowers as well as its fruit, which is produced on bushes when only 2 feet high. The fruit is edible and makes an excellent preserve. H $5-8, \mathrm{~S} 6$.
Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Desirable on account of its rich purple foliage. H 10-12, S 8.

30
300
Triloba. A desirable flowering Plum with double pink flowers; very beautiful.
PHOTINIA Villosa. Very attractive red berries. H $10-12$, S 8 .
PYRUS arbutifolia (Choke Berry). A native shrub of great beauty and easy culture. Covered with white flowers early in spring, followed by bright red berries which last all winter. H 4-5, S 5 .
REAMNUS cathartica (Buckthorn). Stronggrowing shrub with black berries. H 8-10, S 8 ....

RHODOT YPUS kerrioides. H 4-5, S 5...... 20

$$
\begin{array}{llll} 
& 75 & 3 & 00 \\
1 & 25 & 6 & 00 \\
1 & 50 & 8 & 00 \\
& & & \\
1 & 75 & 15 & 00 \\
2 & 00 & 15 & 00 \\
1 & 50 & 8 & 00 \\
1 & & & \\
1 & 00 & 6 & 00
\end{array}
$$

250
250

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

RHUS copallina $H+6, \therefore 5$.
Per doz

00
80 3.5 \$3 50
Cotinus (Purple Fringe), H 8-10, S 8. ..... 25 ..... $\because 50$
50
Fringe.
Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). H 45, S 5 .............................................. 25Typhina (Common Sumac). H $10-12, \mathrm{~S} 6 \ldots 20$Aromatica (Sweet-scented Sumac). H 4-6,-5
RIBES aureum (Missouri Currant). H 4-5, S 5.40
Gordonianum. H $4-5, \stackrel{5}{5}$.$20 \quad 200 \quad 1300$
ROBINIA hispida (Rose-flowered Acacia).Extremely frec-flowering and attractive.Extremely irce-fowerng and attractive.H 4-5, S 5.20200
RUBUS odorata (Thimble Berry). Splendid foliage and purplish flowers all summer. H$4-6$, $\begin{gathered} \\ 5\end{gathered}$.$20 \quad 1 \quad 25 \quad 8 \quad 00$
RHODORA ${ }^{-}$Canadensis. Small shrub withvery pretty purplish flowers which appearin the spring before the leaves come out;very attractive. H $1-2, \mathrm{~S} 2$40400
SAMBUCUS Canadensis (Common Elder-berry). Very striking when planted in richsoil. H 6-8.20Canadensis aurea (Golden-leaved Elder-Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elderberry)20Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elderberry).......... 25*Pubens. This rare variety has bright redfruit in the spring, when the common Elder-berry is in bloom; very showy.20
150$200 \quad 1300$SPIRAA Arguta. Pure white flowers early inthe spring. H $5-6,55$.Anthony Waterer. A beautiful dwarf flow-ering shrub of great popularity. "This isa seedling of that variety of Spirce Japon-ica which is known in gardens as $S$.Bumalda, and which is distinguished by itsdwarf, compact habit, its persistent flower-ing, and bright red flowers. SpirceaAnthony Waterer differs from its parent inthe deeper, brighter and more intense colorof the flowers. As it begins to flower freelywhen only a few inches high, and con-tinues to produce its large, flat corymbsfrom July until frost appears, this shrubpromises to be a capital addition to therather short list of autumn-flowering hardyshrubs." H 2-3, S 3. Two-year-old plants. .

Ariæfolia. Tall, graceful variety with whiteflowers in summer.20$200 \quad 1500$

Billardi. Pink spikes of flowers in the summer. H 5-6, S 5.
Callosa. Pink flowers all summer. H3-4, S 4.Carpinifolia. Flowers in white panicles.H6-8, \& 620

Douglasii. Deep pink spikes of flowers. Fine for massing. H 5-6, S 5, July, August.....
Lindleyana. Splendid foliage and flowers; very picturesque but not very hardy; needs a sheltered location and well-drained soil. II $56, \mathrm{~S} 6$
Opulifolia aurea (Ninebark). Vigorousgrowing variety with yellowish foliage; white flowers followed by showy seed-pods. H 8 10 , S 6 .
Paniculats rosea. A vigorous grower with pink flowers in July:
Reevesii fl. pl. Double white flowers in May. H 5-6.s. 5.
Frobeli (Frcebel's spirea). Free-blooming sort with pink flowers.
Regeliana. Pink flowers in panicles. H 6 Salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea)
Sorbifolia. A handsome variety with fernlike foliage and showy spikes of white flowers in July. H 3-4, S 4.
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20

Spirea Tomentosa. Pink flowers; hardy Each Per loz. 100 ind distinct. H j-6, s 5................. 8020 \$1 75 \$13 00
Thunbergii (Snow Garland). The first shrub to flower in the spring; pure white flowers in profusion, Very lovely. H 4-5, S $4 .$.

20
Van Houttei. A very graceful variety. One of the best; by many people considered the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation; white flowers in the greatest profusion in May. H 6-8, S 6 .
SYMPHORICARPOS. The Symphoricarpos are very desirable in the shade or under trees where nothing else will grow. They are covered with white or red berries in fall and winter.
*Racemosus (Snow-Berry). White-fruited. H $45, \mathrm{~S}_{5} 5$
$75 \quad 1300$
*Vulgaris (Indian Currant) Red-fruited. H 3-4, S 4.

20
175
51300
*Variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage. H $4-5, \mathrm{~s} 5$.

20
175
1300
STAPHYLEA Colchica. Extremely sweetscented and free-flowering shrub; very desirable. H 7-8, S 6 ..
STYRAX Japonica. This rare gem is one of the most desirable shrubs known. When in bloom it is literally covered with creamwhite bells. H $12-15, \mathrm{~S} 10$.

350
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. A very graceful shrub, with deeply cut fern-like foliage. H 3-5, S 4.

200
STUARTIA pentagyna. A very rare shrub with exquisitely beautiful, large, single white flowers in July. H6-8.

1000
TAMARIX. Tall, slender shrubs with feathery foliage and large panicles of lovely pink flowers in late spring or early summer.
Africana. H 8-10, S 6....................... 25
Aestivalis hispida. H 8-10, S 6... 25 - 50
Plumosus ( $10-12$ S 6 25
VIBURNUM Lantana. Showy red fruit. H 8 10, S 6.
Opulus sterilis (Snowball) H 8-10 S 8
Opulus nana. Very dwarf. H 1-2, S 2.... $25 \quad 250$
Oxycoccus (Cranberry Tree). Very showy red fruit. H 8-10, S 8........................ 30 choicest shrubs. H $8-10$, S $10 \ldots . .$.
Dilatatum. Scarce and choice.............. 100

0 2 (0)

Tomentosum. Rare and choice. H 8-10, s 10 .......................................... . . 30
Dentatum. A most beautiful and satisfac-

Macrocephalum. A rare variety of great beauty; immense heads of white flowers. H $\gamma-10$, s 8 .
VITEX Agnus-castus (Chaste Shrub). Blue. White
.

WEIGELA candida. White Decidedly the most desirable of its color. H 6-8, S 8.... 20
Rosea. Pink flowers. H 6-8, S $8 \ldots \ldots .$.
Rosea nana variegata (Variegated-leaved). H 4-5, S 5.
$200 \quad 1500$
2001400
$\because 50$
200
20 こ 101400
20 2 00 1.100

20 2 (0) 1.500
2001400
250
$175 \quad 14100$
1751300

Eva Rathke. Very valuable everblooming varicty; large crimson flowers. H 5-6, S 6 .
Conquete. (Novelty.) Enormous flowers, dere, rose.
Amabilis Lioht pink:
Lavallei. Dark, purplish red flowers . . . . . . . 20
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. Rare and beautiful..............................................
XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia.

## Evergreen Shrubs

All Evergreen Shrubs should be planted early in September and in the spring<br>ANDROMEDA floribunda. Very neat Each Per doz. 100 dwarf evergreen shrub, with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, desirable and rare....<br>Japonica. Evergreen variety from Japan. very attractive<br>$150 \$ 1600$<br>$\begin{array}{llll}150 & 16 & 00\end{array}$<br>BERBERIS Neuberti. Holly-shaped leaves; very handsome.<br>30<br>300<br>DAPHNE Cneorum. Exquisite creeping evergreen plant with lovely pink flowers; rare and charming; pot-grown plants<br>75<br>ILEX opaca (American Holly)<br>75<br>Crenata. A dwarf Holly of beautiful habit and foliage; perfectly hardy, and covered with black berries in the winter<br>*KALMIA latifolia. Known as the Smallleaved Mountain Laurel. One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in cultivation. Nice, small nursery-grown plants<br>50<br>500<br>*LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. Graceful ever green shrub, with white, bell-shaped flowers.<br>*MAHONIA aquifolium<br>*RHODODENDRON maximum. Our wellknown Mountain Rhododendron, blooming in July. Nice nursery-grown plants. $50 \quad 500$ Larger plants, $\$ 1, \$ 1.50, \$ 2, \$ 3, \$ 4$ and $\$ 5$ each. Plants $\$ 3$ and $\$ 5$ each are splendid specimens.<br>*Catawbiense. The wild Rhododendron of the southern mountains; very desirable. Fine nursery-grown plants.<br>$100 \quad 1000$<br>*Punctatum. A dwarf native Rhododendron with pale pink flowers; very early; nice; 18 to 24 inches

## Ornamental Deciduous Trees

With the exception of Birches, Dogwoods, Magnolias, Pin Oaks and Willows, we do not grow trees. The following list of trees is selected from the best nurseries in the United States. Orders will be shipped from the nearest nursery that can supply the stock ordered, so as to save freight charges and secure quickest possible delivery; where stock is ordered in considerable variety, it is sometimes shipped from two or more nurseries to secure trees of the best quality. We always endeavor to secure the best stock in the market for our customers. The prices quoted are for trees of the most suitable size for transplanting; extra-large trees of many vari ties can be supplied, but are not recommended. If quick results are desired they can be had by taking small- and medium-sized, but perfectly vigorous and healthy trees, and give them liberal planting; for instance, dig a hole 3 feet deep and 5 feet in diameter for each tree, and fill with all good surface soil, mixed with one-fourth of its bulk of rotted stable manure.

It costs considerable to plant trees in this manner, but the results justify the expense, and people often pay from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$ each for larger trees, which always fail, generally dying outright within three years, and never making vigorous, healthy trees. Some kinds of trees may be safely planted much larger than others. Magnolias, Beeches, Tulip Trees and white-leaved Lindens are difficult to transplant, and small-sized trees of these should always be selected. Some varieties should always be planted in the fall, others in the spring, and we shall be glad to advise our customers on these and other points in regard to planting.

Lowest net prices will be quoted for trees by the 100 and 1,000 , on application. Specially desirable trees are marked with asterisk (*)

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Fema? trees, which are Each Per doz. almost free from disagreeable odor .
ALDER, Cut-leaved
European.
*ANDROMEDA arborea (Sorrel Tree). A srarce and extremely beautiful flowering small tree
ASH, American White
English
BALM OF GILEAD. See Poplars.
BEECH, the noblest of trees, but are of slow growth and difficult to transplant. Small trees should always be selected and well pruned when planted.
*English
*Fern-leaved
*Cut-leaved
*Purple-leaved
*Weeping
*BIRCH, European White
*Cut-leaved Weeping
Purple
Paper
Red
Sweet
Plant Birches in the spring.
BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamorc.
CATALPA Bungei (Indian Bean or Cigar Tree). Standard

125
Large specimens, $\$ 3, \$ 5, \$ 7.50$ and $\$ 10$ each.
Umbrella-headed tree used for formal effects.
Bungei. Grafted at the ground
Speciosa. Our native variety
CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tros) Japonica (Japanese Juchas Trec)

|  | 75 | 8 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 50 |  |  |
| 1 | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 16 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 |  |  |
|  | 50 | 5 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 |  |  |
| 1 | 25 | 13 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
|  | 75 | 8 | 00 |

CHERRY, European Bird American Wild
Double-flowered Whice
Double-flowered Pink
Rose-flowered (Werping Japanu-(). T'nique and beautiful flowering tree
CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Virgitia lutea)
$\$ 0 \quad 75 \quad \$ 800$
125
$\begin{array}{ll}25 & 8 \\ 75\end{array}$
$50 \quad 500$
75800
$70 \quad 700$

CPAB APPLE Thernamental Crable doubtedly the most beautiful small-flowering trees in cultivation; even more beautiful than the popular Magnolias. They are of the easiest culture, hardy, and bloom when quite small.
*Parkman's (Pyrus Parkmani)
*Bechtel's New Double-flowered
. $\$ 100$

* Common Wild (Pyrus coronaria)

Double White (Pyrus spectabilis)
8800

Floribunda. Single-flowered, pink; one of the most beautiful.
CYPRESS Deciduous
*DOGWOOD, White-flowering
*Red-flowering
Weeping
*ELM, American
English
Camperdown Weeping
*HONEY LOCUST, American
00
*HORSE-CHESTNUT-
White-flowering
Double White
150

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus Canadensis)

## KCELREUTERIA paniculata

LARCH, European........................................... 30
LINDEN, American .............................................. 25
*White or Silver-leaved. A superb tree............ 200 European
Golden-barked ................................................. 150
Large-leaved (Tilio platyphylla)
White-leaved Weeping. A splendid pendulous tree 250
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum)
MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree)

12 to 15 inches across.
150
Tripetala (Umbrella Tree).......................................... 100
ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES, continuedChinese and Japanese Magnolias
MAGNOLIA conspicua. A superb large-flowered Each white Magnolit ..... S5 00
Purpurea (Obovata). Purple ..... 50*Soulangeana. White, pink center; a splendid sortthat is literally covered with large flowers earlyin the spring. Specimens prepared for trans-planting300
*Stellata (Halleana). A dwarf, white variety of ex- quisite beauty ..... 150
Hypoleuca. A choice Japanese variety. ..... 250
Parviflora (Watsoni). A very scarce and extremely lovely Japanese variety ..... 250
Lennei. A beautiful sort, with large purple flowers. ..... 00
Kobus. A Japanese white variety ..... 75
Gracilis. Purple flowers. ..... 50Magnolias should be planted in the spring.
MAPLE, Ash-leaved (Box-Elder)75
European Cork
Norway
Purple Norway
Schwedler's Purple$50-1400$Silver-leaved (Water, or Soft)
Striped Bark (Acer Pennsulvanicum) ..... 75
Sugar, or Rock ..... 00 ..... 125
Sycamore
Wier's Cut-leaved
75
Red or Scarlet ..... 100
Mountain (Acer spicatum). Small ..... 35
MOUNTAIN ASH, European ..... 50
MOLBERRY, New American ..... 50
Downing's ..... 50
Russian ..... 40
White ..... 40
Teas' Weeping ..... 100
NUTS, Almonds. Hard or soft shell ..... 30
Chestnut, American ..... 50
Alpha ..... 50
Perry's Giant ..... 50
*Japan ..... 50
Spanish ..... 40)
Paragon ..... 00
*Numbo ..... 00
*Hickory (Shellbark) ..... 50
Walnut, Black ..... 40
English ..... 75
japanese ..... 60

OAK. The planting of Oaks for ornament has been

OAK. The planting of Oaks for ornament has been

OAK. The planting of Oaks for ornament has been   done but little on account of their supposed slow   done but little on account of their supposed slow   done but little on account of their supposed slow   growth. They grow quite as rapidly as other hard-   growth. They grow quite as rapidly as other hard-   growth. They grow quite as rapidly as other hard-   wood trees, and the Pin Oak is of a very rapid   wood trees, and the Pin Oak is of a very rapid   wood trees, and the Pin Oak is of a very rapid   growth, and one of the finest trees in cultivation.   growth, and one of the finest trees in cultivation.   growth, and one of the finest trees in cultivation.

White 6 to 8 feet

White 6 to 8 feet

White 6 to 8 feet .....  .....  ..... 50 .....  .....  ..... 50 .....  .....  ..... 50

Turkey

Turkey

Turkey .....  ..... 50 .....  ..... 50 .....  ..... 50
*Scarlet. A grand tree, with splendid coloring in fall.
*Scarlet. A grand tree, with splendid coloring in fall.
*Scarlet. A grand tree, with splendid coloring in fall. ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50
Laurel-leaved
Laurel-leaved
Laurel-leaved ..... 75 ..... 75 ..... 75
OAK, Pin (Quercus palustris). One of the very finesttrees for avenue or lawn planting, and of very rapidgrowth. The great demand for this tree has madeit very scarce. 5 to 6 feet
6 to 7 feet.7 to 8 feet1509 to 10 feet17510 to 12 feet
00
Golden. ..... 00
English ..... 50
Red. ..... 50
*PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree) ..... 50PEACE, Double-flowering. Pink, white and crim-son.
PERSIMMON, American3.5
75PHOTINIA, villosa. A very ornamental tree covered
with red berries in fall and winter ..... 35600
9.50
10.5
1600

1. 00
200
00
350
. 350

## Pin Oak

PLANE. See Sycamore.
Each Per doz.
PLUM, Purple-leaved (Prunus Pissardi)........... $80 \quad 25$ \$2 50
POPLAR, Carolina.
Lombardy $35 \quad 350$

50500
Pyramidal (Bolleana)
500
Golden
800
500
Balsam (Balm of Gilead).
SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Gingko, or Maidenhair Tree).
$100 \quad 1100$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { SASSAFRAS. A small native tree; seldom used, but } \\ & \text { extremely desirable for its foliage................... } 50\end{aligned}$$\begin{array}{r}00 \\ -00 \\ \hline\end{array}$130014 (1)1100



SOPHORA Japonica.................................... . . 100
SYCAMORE, Oriental. The Oriental Sycamore is extensively used in Europe for street planting.... 125

1251400
THORNS. See Hawthorn, under head of Hardy Shrubs. TULIP TREE (Liriodendron Tulipifera)
WILLOW, Weeping
$75 \& 00$
Kilmarnock
Regal. White foliage
50 . 50

Laurel-leaved. Very handsome
40
Salamonii. New Weeping, of remarkably rapid growth:
Golden-barked
Flame-colored
75

ELLOW WOOD. See Cladrastis.

## The Best Hedge

We are frequently asked to recommend the best shrub for hedge planting, and, after many years' expericnce, we are decidedly of the opinion that the Japanese Barberry, Berberis Thunbergii, is the best hedge plant in existence, and either as an ornamental, defensive, trimmed or untrimmed hedge, it is unsurpassed. As an ornamental hedge it is beautiful throughout the year, its abundant crop of bright red berries makes it even more attractive in the winter than in the summer. Its compact growth and thorny branches make a defensive hedge that will turn cattle after five years' growth. As an untrimmed hedge it requires no attention except an occasional cutting of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense and even that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing, but if a normal hedge is desired, by shearing, it can he made as even as a stone wall. This Berberis is absolutely hardy, of the easiest culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. It will stand considerable shade, and can be grown under trees if not planted too closely to the trunks. It is of slow, compact growth, but will eventually attain a height of five or six feet. It is also one of the very best of shrubs for general planting. For a hedge, plant a single row 18 inches apart in the row. We have a very large stock of fine plants which we offer at $\$ 10, \$ 13, \$ 16$ and $\$ 20$ per 100, according to size. Special prices quoted on lots of one to ten thousand, on application.

## A New Hardy Privet, Ligustrum Regelianum

California Privet has gained an immense popularity for hedging, which it does not deserve, as it is not reliably hardy, and in this climate, every severe winter injures it, and sometimes it is frozen to the ground. The beautiful, graceful Regel's Privet is absolutely hardy and more desirable in every way. It is a dense shrub with stiff, twiggy, horizontal, spreading branches, drooping at the ends. An elegant shrub) for specimens, massed planting or hedges. We believe it will become one of the most popular varieties as soon as it is better known. It forms a graceful, symmetrical bush, sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. As a single specimen or in a border of mixed shrubs it is most effective. It also gives pleasing effects when massed against buildings or on slopes and banks. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100. Smaller plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 . For hedges plant 18 inches apart.

## Ornamental Hedges

Hedges can be used to advantage on all suburban and country places, large or small. Where protection against cattle is not needed, a well-kept hedge is far more beautiful than the most costly wall or fence. At Newport, the most beautiful summer resort in America, hedges are very popular and are used more than either walls or fences. We have made arrangements for supplying all the best varieties of hedge plants at extremely low prices.

## TRIMMED HEDGES

CRATEGUS Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This is the Thorn that is used all over England for field and farm hedges. It is very attractive, being covered with white, sweet-scented flowers in the spring, and bright scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Nice plants.
Pyracantha Lalandi (Improved Evergreen Thorn). I think the most beautiful hedge I ever saw in America is one of this thorn, on the grounds of Mr. Winthrop, at Newport, R. I. The foliage is dense and of a beautiful glossy green, which turns in the winter to a rich bronze. In the fall and winter this thorn is covered with small bright scarlet herries, which make it extremely attractive. Small plants..
HEMLOCK SPRUCE. This undoubtedly makes the most beautiful evergreen hedge that can be grown in this climate. It is perfectly hardy, a fine rich green in color, which color it retains all through the winter; and no matter how hard it is trimmed, the peculiar feathery appearance of its young growth always gives it a graceful appearance. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

12 to 18 inches.
MAHONIA Aquifolium. This, which is one of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs, makes a splendid hedge. It is covered with showy yellow flowers in the spring, but its greatest beauty is its foliage, which is fine at all seasons of the year, but especially so in the fall and winter, when it turns to the finest bronze and crimson. It is especially desirable as a trimmed or untrimmed hedge. Plant 18 inches apart. We offer a splendid stock of plants, 12 to 18 inches high, at less than they can be bought at wholesale.
PRIVET, California. This is the most popular hedge plant in this country, which is explained by its handsome appearance, rapid growth and low price. A fine hedge, five feet high, can be made with it in three seasons if planted in deep, rich soil. It should be planted in single rows, 8 to 10 inches apart or alternated in douhle rows, and the plants set 16 to 18 inches apart in each row, and the rows 6 inches apart. 1 year, 12 to 15 inches.
2 to $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ feet
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.
3 to 4 feet
Common. Makes a good hedge and will stand in extreme northern states, where California Privet is not hardy

## UNTRIMMED HEDGES

Untrimmed hedges are allowed to grow naturally without pruning, and, as a rule, are not suitable for planting on the boundaries of grounds, but can be used for enclosing flower or vegetable gardens, on the edges of terraces and along roads and walks. Sometimes ihey can be used to conceal unsightly but necessary fences.

Per 100
ALTH®A (Rose of Sharon). These make a desirable flowering hedge; bloom in August. They should be cut back, to keep them compact. Nice young plants, seedlings.
Best Named Varieties. Strong plants.
BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and never need be touched with the shears. The foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a most brilliant crimson color, but its most attractive feature is its fruit. The plant is literally covered with bright scarlet berries all the fall and winter. It never grows over about five feet high. If a low hedge is desired, it can be used for a boundary one. It is fine for the edge of a terrace and along roads and walks as it is quite thorny, boys and cattle will leave it alone. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart. Large plants.
CORCHORUS Japonicus variegatus. This makes one of the daintiest little hedges imaginable. The growth is slender and graceful, the foliage is of fine form and variegated, and after the leaves drop in the fall the twigs are a bright green color, which makes it attractive all winter.
KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). This splendid native evergreen shrub makes a beautiful and unique hedge. It would be worth growing for its fine evergreen foliage alone, but when it is in bloom in June, nothing in the world makes a finer floral display. Nice transplanted plants..
LILACS. The Common Purple and White Lilaes make a desirable flowering hedge, but of course a very tall one. I can supply both colors, nice plants, 1 to 2 feet high
ROSE, Crimson Rambler. This remarkable fine climbing Rose makes a superb hedge if planted in a row, and cut back early every spring to about three feet high.
Sweetbrier. The popular Sweetbrier makes an attractive hedge and is desirable for planting along a fence.
Mad. Plantier. This well-known hardy white Rose makes a fine hedge, and when in bloom in June nothing can be more attractive.


## Roses for Fall Planting

Dormant Hardy Roses can be supplied from October 20 to April 1.
The fall is a much better time for planting Hardy Rose's than the spring, and better plants and a better assortment of varieties can be obtained in the fall. Teat Roses all the year. In planting dormant Roses in the spring it is important that they should be planted as early as prossible and two-thirds of their tops cut off before planting. All our Roses are American-grown and of the best quality obtainable. Hybrid Perpetuals and Moss Roses are principally low-budded plants; all other kinds are grown on their own roots.
Our collection of Wild Roses and old garden varieties is the most complete in America and contains many varieties not obtainable elsewhere.

We must emphasize the importanee of cutting back dormant Roses when planting. More Roses die in transplanting for lack of this precaution than for any other reason. In planting dormant roses in our nursery we cut them back to within 3 inches of the ground, and, although this is never done until late in May, we rarely lose a plant.

If Roses are received in a dried condition, it is a good plan to soak them in water for 24 hours before planting.
For late delisery we can supply many varieties of Roses grown in pots: hut growing them in pots adds greatly to their cost, also to the cost of transportation. Prices of pot-grown Roses will be furnished on application.

## Hybrid Perpetual

Anne de Diesbach, Baron de Bonstetten, Coquette des Alpes, Earl of Dufferin, General Jacqueminot, Jules Margottin, Madame Plantier, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Magna Charta, Victor Verdier, Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan, Clio, La France, Margaret Dickson, Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Alfred Colomb, Baroness Rothschild, Marchioness of Lorne, Mrs. John Laing (one of the best, very frec-flowering), Ulrich Brunner, Coquette des Blanches, Marshall P. Wilder, Vick's Caprice, Caroline de Sansel, John Hopper, American Beauty, Captain Hay, John Keynes, Marchioness of Dufferin, Oakmont, Barbarossa, Duke of Edinburgh, Eugene Furst, Francois Levet, Gloire Lyonnaise, Hugh Dickson, Jubilee, Nova Zembla.

Two-year-old plants, 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., 825 per 100

## Miscellaneous Roses

Moss.-Salet, Glory of Mosses, Perpetual, White-crest-
ed, Mme. Blanche Moreau, Paul Fontaine, budded. $\$ 300 \$ 2000$

Hardy Yellow. Persian and Harrison Yellow.......... Per doz. 100
Rugosa.-Rugosa rubra and alba, Mme. Geo. Bruant..... 31501200000
Briar-Rosa rubiginosa (Genuine Scotch Sweetbriar).. 2001200
Climbing Roses.-Queen of Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Seven Sisters, Tennessee Belle, Russell's Cottage.

$$
250
$$

1500

## Marechal Niel.

30 cts. each. .
Marechal Niel. Extra-strong plants . 50 cts, each. 500
Tree Roses. (Not recommended)
500
New Rugosa Rose (Blanche Double de Coubert). This is a new semi-double Rugosa Rose, with all the good qualities of the species and the most exquisite semidouble white flowers we have ever seen... 35 cts, each. 350
Conrad F. Meyer (Rugnsa hybrid). Silvery rose; large and full; one of the best of the new Rugosas. 35 cts. ea. 350
White Dorothy. Among Rambler Roses none has justly gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins. The White Dorothy is a duplicate except in color, which is white, a decided acquisition to this class of Roses. Strong two-year-old plants. each, 40 cts.


Climbing Rose, Lady Gay

## Climbing Rose, William C. Egan

This is a distinct and very desirable candidate for a position in our list ot choicest climbing Roses. Being convinced of its many excellent propertics, we have grown a large stock of healthy young plants, and take special pride in their dissemination. It was raised by Mr. Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass., and is the product of Wichuraiana crossed by General Jacqueminot, without any trace of either in the bloom. The habit of the plant is sub-climbing, but vigorous and healthy, with bright glossy, foliage. The flower is large and very full, resembling in shape, as well as color, the Souvenir de la Malmaison. Although only an annual bloomer, it remains in flower several weeks and the large trusses of superb bloom are unusually attractive. Mr. Dawson considered this the best of all his numerous hybrids. It is unquestionably reliable and hardy, at the North. Field-grown plants, strong and healthy, 2 years, 3je. each, 83.50 per doz.

## New Hardy Rose, Frau Karl Druschki

This is the most beautiful of all Hardy white Roses, and the freest flowering, continuing in bloom from June until November. Strong budded plants, 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## New Rambler Rose, Tausendschon

This is an entirely distinct break, not only in Ramblers but in Climbing Roses generally. The individual flowers are very large for this type of Rose, being fully 3 inches across and of a most clegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalca. In color it is a most delightful shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses of from 10 to 15 flowers. 2 year-old plants, 50 cts . each, 85 per doz.

## Rose, Lady Gay

A new Rambler variety of renarkably vigorous growth, with flowers of a delicate cerise Pink, passing to soft-tinted White. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of the soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and the deep green of the foliage is indeed charming. Strong two-year-old plants, 40 ets. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## Rambler Roses

CRIMSON. It is strikingly beautiful, absolutely hardy, and no Rose can be used for more purposes. As a climber it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled as a pot-plant for forcing, the florists are finding it extremely popular. By keeping it cut down it makes a splendid bedding Rose, and a hedge of it is a most beautiful object. 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100; a few extra-strong plants 50 cts. each.

YELLOW. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
WHITE. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
PINK. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
"DOROTHY PERKINS." This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of fourteen-months-old plants produced a show of bloom uuequaled by any other variety. This new Rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40 , and sometimes even 50 to 60 . The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, sweetscented and of a beautiful shell-pink. Raised from seed of Rosa Wichuraiana and crossed with that grand old Rose, Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Absolutely hardy. The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, but it is a beautiful shell-pink in color. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 .

LEUCHSTERN. Introducer's description: "We received an award of merit for this beautiful variety at the Temple Flower Show in 1901, where our plants caused quite a sensation. The flowers are single, in large corymbs, bright rose with a distinct white eye; exceedingly pretty and attractive. Foliage and habit resembling Crimson Rambler, excepting that it is not quite so vigorous; it is well suited for climbing moderate distances, and for forming large bushes, pillars and pyramids in the garden." 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
HIAWATHA. Distinctly different from other Ramblers. Its small, single flowers-deep rubycrimson, wonderfully bright-accentuated by a white eye-are uniquely borne in long trails of 40 to 50 pips. This is a charming variety destined to hecome very popular among Rose lovers. Lovers of single Roses will be delighted with this variety. 30 cts. each, 83 per doz.

ROYAL CLUSTER. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but with white, sweet-scented flowers in large clusters. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the Hybrid Perpetual Victor Hugo, and is identical in all respects with the Crimson Rambler, except in color, which is a deeper, brighter and more intense crimson, which never fades out; and, while it is not expected to supersede the old favorite, it is a most valuable addition to our list of hardy climbing Roses. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

STANDARD CRIMSON RAMBLER. This Rose, on account of its free-flowering qualities and vigorous growth, makes a beautiful object when grown as a standard. Fine strong, plants, 6 ft . high, $\$ 1$ ea.

## Rosa Wichuraiana

In some respects this Rose, which is also known as the "Memorial Rose," is better than Crimson Rambler, although it lacks the brilliant color of its more advertised contemporary. As a climber for covering porches, trellises and arches, and as a creeper for covering steep banks or any ground needing covering, it is unequaled. The foliage is a lustrous shining green. In bloom the plant is literally covered with exquisitely beautiful single white flowers, which are followed by an abundant crop of bright red heps or berries, which remain on the plant all winter. The Rose is entirely free from attacks of insects or disease, and is absolutely hardy, root and branch. Strong, 2 -year-old plants, 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz, $\$ 20$ per 100 ; strong, 1 -yearold plants, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.

## ROSA WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. A free grower, producing longbranching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance, and soft, light pink double flowers two inches in diameter; strongly perfumed. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.


Rosa Wichuraiana covering a stone wall
Rosa Wichuraiana Hybrids, continued
SOUTH ORAN GE PERFECTION. This is a gem, with free growth close to the ground, and produces multitudes of the most perfectly formed double white flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter; soft blush-pink at the tips, changing to white. 30 c . ea., $\$ 3$ per doz.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. This is a grand hybrid of free growth, with fine foliage and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers on even a small-sized shoot, literally covering the plant with its perfectly formed double white imbricated flowers, nearly two inches across; valuable for cut-flowers or pot-plants. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
PINK ROAMER. This is without question a hybrid of the "Sweetbrier," and carries its characteristics in bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the "Wichuraiana." The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly two inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with almost a white center which lightens up the orange-red stamens, producing a fine effect. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

WICHURAIANA RUBRA. Long green branches; leaves medium size, glossy green; large clusters of single flowers, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, bright scarlet petals tinted orange-red, white at the base, numerous orange-red stamens; flowers in June; very distinct and heautiful variety and very valuable for covering fences, pergolas, etc. $R$. Wichuraiana $\times$ Crimson Rambler. 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

ALBERIC BARBIER. Very strong grower, with long green branches; leaves dark green, bronzy red in the spring, glossy; flowers in clusters, semi-double or double, opening well, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; in diameter, of a nice creamy white and canary-y ellow in the middle; buds of a darker yellow color; beautiful variety, tea-scented; flowers in May. R. Wichuraiana $\times$ Tea Shirley Hibbert. 30c. ea., $\$ 3$ per doz.

JERSEY BEAUTY (Wichuraiana $\times$ Perle des Jardins). Extremely vigorous grower; foliage shiny, thick, of leathery substance. Flowers singly or in clusters of two to four; large, single, three inches in diameter, opening pale yellow. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.


Rosa Setigera

## Wild Roses of Various Countries

With the exception of the Japanese Rose, Rosa rugosa, American nurserymen have ignored the numerous wild Roses,-which is unfortunate, for they are undoubtedly the most decorative Roses that can be planted, and splendid effects are to be had with them not obtainable with any other plants; and as a rule they are of the easiest culture, vigorous growers, and entirely free from attacks of insects or disease. The flowers of all are, of course, single, but many people, of whom $I$ am one, think single flowers more beautiful than double ones, which after all are abnormal, and the coloring, form and often the arrangement of single Roses is exquisitely beautiful. I think one of the most beautiful garden pictures I have ever seen was a trellis covered with Rosa multiflora with a border of colored peonies at the base of the trellis. Both peonies and Roses were in bloom. The Rose was literally covered with thousands of its lovely white blooms, each with a center of rich yellow stamens.

These wild Roses can be used in many ways. Some are climbers and can be used for covering anything desirable to cover with a climber; others, like Rosa Wichuraiuna, are creepers, and are splendid for covering rough banks; and others are desirable for planting among shrubbery, but especially Rosa rubrifolia, Rosa rugosa and Rosa setigera. Rosa rugosa is now pretty well known, but is deserving of the greatest popularity. It has every good quality, splendid foliage, immense single red or white flowers, which bloom freely all the season and which are followed by large, beautiful red fruit, which lasts until severe freezing weather comes in winter. It should always be planted in masses either by itself or in connection with other shrubbery. It also makes a beautiful hedge.


## Lord Penzance's New Hybrid Sweetbriers

The wiwectbrier, or Eglantine, is acknowledged by all to possess one of the sweetest perfumes that nature has provided, and its delicious seent is the object for which it is usually cultivated. These new varieties are great improvements upon the old sorts. They are hybrids obtained between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses, and are possessed of the following advantages:

The flowers, which are borne in wondrous profusion, are varied in color from white, through several shades of pink, to very dark red or crimson. For vigor of growth there is scarecly anything in the Rose world equal to them. Plants three gears old have now many shoots on them that rise to the height of 12 feet. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.


Hedge of Rugosa Roses

## Hedge of Rugosa Roses

For an untrimmed hedge and for planting in masses in shrubbery, the Rugosa Roses are unsurpassed. They have the finest foliage of all Roses; their large and abundant single pink or white flowers are lovely, and the large and showy red fruit that follows the flowers makes them very attractive until severe freezing weather comes in the winter.

## Miscellaneous Roses

## THE FOLLOWING ARE MOSTLY OLD ENGLISH GARDEN ROSES



## American Pillar

A new single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to every one. The flowers are of enormous size, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense elusters, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not casily forgotten. They last in perfection a long time, and are followed by brilliant red hips or berries, which are carricd late into the winter; and as the plant frequently retains its lovely green foliage until the end of November, it forms a beautiful decorative subject throughcut the autumn months. Strong two-year-old plants, 75 cts . each; $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Terms of Payment

Our terms of payment are invariably cash on delivery, which does not mean that we ship C. O. D., as we will not do so under any circumstances. We deliver the goods and mail bills at the same time, and expect payment within a few days. People unknown to us will please send references with their order.

## NO AGENTS EMPLOYED

It has been reported to us that swindlers have represented themselves as our agents in various parts of the country. We employ no agents whatever, but do an EXCLUSIVELY RETAIL BUSINESS DIRECT WITH OUR CUSTOMERS.

## PRICES

Prices in this list are made subject to stock offered being unsold when ordered.

## GUARANTEES

We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first-class, true to name, and delivered in good condition when shipped by express. Stock is shipped by freight at purchaser's risk, unless otherwise agreed upon.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO GROW, OR RESULTS IN ANY WAY. NO COMPLAINT WILL BE ENTERTAINED THAT IS NOT MADE IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF STOCK.

There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture-all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

A Catalogue as comprehensive as this must of necessity offer some varieties of difficult culture, and, when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge needed for their culture. Successful gardening requires knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we cannot supply, but we shall be glad to make selections for the "can't-be-killed" class of plants for people who wish them.

## IMPORT ORDERS

Import orders are taken subject to failure of crops.

## SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Please give explicit shipping directions, stating whether stock is to be shipped by freight or express, and by what route. Early orders for trees, shrubs and bulbs can be generally shipped safely by freight, but shipments will be sent by freight at the risk of the purchaser only.

UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.-Our Pittsburg shipping is all done from our Nursery at Springdale, where there are only two express companiesAdams and Wells, Fargo \& Co. We can not ship direct by any other company, but we can ship by Adams Express, care of American, United States, or Pacific Company, from Pittsburg, and will do so when requested.

Please give explicit shipping instructions.

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